W. H. PERRY,
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

C. E. Jones
Chemist
36 Govt. St.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1893. No. 281

The Westside
Special Mantle and Jacket Sale.

THE great success of our Mantle Department is owing to the following facts:

1st. We are the largest importers of Mantles, Jackets, Capes and Waterproofs in the Province.

2nd. We buy direct, thereby saving all intermediate profits.

3rd. We make a specialty of this department and purchase nothing but the latest styles.

4th. Styles are constantly changing and to avoid accumulating old stock we have made it a rule at the close of each season, to mark them at such prices that will ensure a clearance of the entire lot.

We have decided this year to commence the sale earlier than usual and will begin Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1893. Every garment will be marked down regardless of cost so that a rare opportunity is afforded anyone wishing a winter coat at about half its value. Remember these goods are all this season's importing. Our "Sales" are genuine.

Nov. 27, '93. J. HUTCHESON & Co.

Xmas Presents

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
Doulton, Royal Crown Derby, and Royal Worcester Ware.
Come and see our Art Room, open from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m.

Davidson Bros.,
The Jewellers, 59 Government St.

Men's Pants
At $2.00 a Pair
Worth $2.50 and $3.

We are clearing out a lot of good, strong heavy pants at the bare cost of production. We are willing to forego the usual profit on this line for working men. They can't be equalled. No shoddy; but good honest goods.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
Telephone 563. 35 and 37 Johnson Street.

THE CORK SOLED
And the BOOTS SOLD

By A. B. Erskine are one and the same article, and are the correct thing for winter wear.

After they are SOLD they remain a long time SOLED.

TRY A PAIR.

A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A girl to mind a child 4 years old from 1 p.m. till 6 p.m. each day. Wages $5 a month. Enquire at 29 Government street. n30-1w

TO LET—Three or four furnished housekeeping rooms with entire use of kitchen, and extra large bedroom suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen; also several smaller bedrooms. Apply 13 Trounce avenue, over Telegraph office. n30-1f

NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between John Cook and George M. Irving, carrying on business as saloon keepers at the Bee Hive at the corner of Fort and Broad streets, Victoria, under the name of "Cook & Irving," has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. George M. Irving retires and John Cook continues the business, assuming all liabilities.

Witness our hands this 30th day of November, 1893.

G. M. IRVING,
JOHN COOK.
Witness: Thornton Fell. n30-3t

Tramway Notice.

The Winter Time Table, commencing December 1st, 1893, effects only FIRST morning and LAST evening cars.

F. W. McCRADY,
Supt.
n30-2t

THE GRAND

ANNUAL BANQUET

—OF THE—

St. Andrew's and Caledonia Societies,

Will be held on

St. Andrew's Day, Thursday, Nov. 30

Inst., at the Hotel Driard, commencing at 8:30 o'clock p.m.

Tickets, $3.00, can be had of any member of the Society.

EDWIN C. SMITH,
Secretary.
n24

Atlantic Steamship Agency

CHEAP RATES

To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF SAILINGS.

(From Halifax.)

Allan Line, Numidian.....Dec. 9
Dominion Line, Labrador.....Dec. 16

(From New York.)

Cunard Line, Lucania.....Dec. 9
White Star Line, Majestic.....Dec. 6
American Line, Berlin.....Dec. 6
North Ger. Lloyd Line, Fulda.....Dec. 9
French Line, La Bourgogne.....Dec. 9

Empress of China sails.....Dec. 11
Empress of India arrives.....Dec. 20
S.S. Arawa arrives from Australia Dec. 9th, sails Dec. 16th.

Cheap rates to Cape Town, South Africa. Through connections from Southampton every Saturday for SouthAfrica. No delay. For rates etc., apply to

GEO L. COURTNEY,
General Agent.

WEAR THE FAMOUS
"GRANBY"
Rubber Goods.

Mason's Bid Accepted.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Judge McConnell entered an order yesterday conditionally accepting the bid of William A. Mason for the entire stock and assets of James H. Walker & Co. Mr. Mason's bid, including the wholesale and retail stock, accounts and good will, is $800,000. The order of Judge McConnell provides that it shall be void if on next Wednesday morning bids be made in court for portions of the stock amounting in the aggregate to a sum exceeding the amount of Mr. Mason's bid, each bid to be accompanied by a cheque for ten per cent of the amount of the bids. If the bid of Mr. Mason is accepted the business will be continued by him and C. C. Clay, who have organized the Chicago Dry Goods Company. The sum offered will pay the creditors of the Walker Company about 70 per cent. of the amount of their claims. James H. Walker, through his attorneys, objected to the acceptance of the bid, insisting that it was too small.

At Russell & McDonald's,

Opposite the Iron church, Douglas street, ladies' fur capes.

They Must Hang.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 30.—Gov. Altgeld, in denying an application for the commutation of the death sentence of Harvey Pate and Frank Stires, murderers, said to-day that while he was opposed to the principle of capital punishment, it is a part of the laws of the state, and he did not consider that he had a right to grant executive clemency, there being no mitigating circumstances.

Honoring His Parents.

Albion, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The contract has been let by George M. Pullman, the palace car millionaire of Chicago, for the erection of a Universalist church in Albion, his native place, in memory of his father and mother, who are buried here. The edifice will be of red sandstone and is to be completed by Sept. 1st, 1894. The estimated cost is $70,000.

Cause for Thanksgiving.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—The stockholders of the Pennsylvania road have good reason for giving thanks to-day, for yesterday the treasurer of that corporation disbursed the enormous sum of three and a quarter million dollars in the way of dividends. This is the largest dividend ever paid by a railroad corporation at one time, and it is at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

At Russell & McDonald's,

Flannelettes in all plain colors.

REPLIED WITH LEAD

New Jersey Special Police Attacked by Strikers

WHO BOMBARD THEM WITH STONES

Finally Lose Patience and Level Their Revolvers.

Bullets Sent Into the Midst of the Mob—No Firing Over Their Heads—Probabilities That Many Were Injured—Senator Teller's Trip Through Mexican Territory.

Jersey City, N.J., Nov. 30.—The squad of special policemen has returned from the trip to Plainfield on a freight train, and reported that when near the Singer sewing machine factory they were attacked by a mob armed with stones and pieces of coal. After several special policemen had been struck by the flying missiles the specials drew their revolvers and fired into the crowd. The mob then dispersed. The specials did not know whether any of their shots took effect, but they say they did not shoot over the heads of the mob, but into their midst. They were unable to tell whether the men were strikers or simply men who sympathized with them.

The Transpacific Cable.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The new proposal of Sanford Fleming for a trans-Pacific cable, which he intends submitting to the Canadian and Australian governments, contains four alternative routes, all of which will have Vancouver as their terminus. The length of the shortest route, including branches, would be 6,224 and the longest 8,264 nautical miles. The cost of the short line is estimated at £1,380,000; of the longer £1,825,000. The proposed rate of two shillings for transmission over the new cable would reduce the rate between England and Australia to 3s 3d per word, in place of 4s 9d, as at present. Assuming the fixed charge to be £14,435 a year and the cable completed in 1897, Mr. Fleming estimates a deficiency of £31,000, £20,000 and £8,000 for 1897, 1898 and 1899 respectively. The fourth year there would be a surplus of £2,000, which would increase gradually to £60,000 in 1906. These figures also include provision for extinguishing subsidies now paid.

Anticipated the Crank.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30.—Secret Service Officer John F. McCullough yesterday morning received a letter from Nathan Whitworth, a crank living in Byrnesville, Mo., saying: "I am coming to you. I'll be at your office on the 29th or 30th to kill you." At 1:30 this afternoon the door of McCullough's office opened and in walked Nathan. "Come in and make yourself at home," said McCullough, at the same time springing upon the crank, forcing him into a chair and taking a revolver from the crank's pocket.

American Political Methods.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 30.—The case against Congressman McKeighan, charged with attempting to defraud the Lindell house proprietors out of a board bill of $100 was yesterday dismissed by the judge, without comment. Additional testimony was offered by the defence to prove the prosecution was merely for the purpose of making political capital against the congressman.

Bonds Invalidated.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 30.Judge Edgerton yesterday directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant in the case of the National Life Insurance Co. of Montpellier, Vermont, vs. the board of education of Huron, S. D. This declares invalid the $60,000 of bonds issued during the 1890 campaign for the capital location. If this decision is sustained by the supreme court of the United States, every municipal and school bond issued in South Dakota since statehood is invalid. Huron alone can repudiate $300,000 worth of bonds. Notice of appeal has been given.

Teller's Mexican Trip.

City of Mexico, Nov. 30.—Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado and H. S. Nesmith, president of the Colorado iron works, after spending several days here, have gone to the state of Oaxaca to look at the coffee plantations in which they are interested. The senator will also visit the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and inspect the railroad in process of construction there. He will leave Mexico for Washington about December 5th. During his stay here Senator Teller has met President Diaz and several eminent financiers, and obtained from them data on the silver question.

Georgia's Big Show.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 30.—Thirty thousand people are surging through the halls and grounds of the Augusta exposition to-day, the reason being the visit of Speaker Crisp of the House of Representatives, accompanied by state officers and members of the Georgia legislature. Major Butler, commander of the United States arsenal ordered a salute of 30 guns in honor of the speaker.

Objections to Constans.

Paris, Nov. 30.—A hitch has occurred in the formation of a cabinet. This is owing to President Carnot's resistance to the proposition that Constans shall resume his post in the ministry. Burdeau refuses to accept office with Constans a member of the government.

Spontaneous Combustion.

New York, Nov. 30.—Capt. Robinson, of the steamer Europe, which arrived from London shortly after midnight, reported spontaneous combustion from a cask containing chemicals, which caused fire in one of the holds. For a time it looked very bad. The fire was extinguished by forcing steam into the hold. By the greatest precaution and vigilance the flames were confined to the compartment in which they originated. The fire was first noticed in the hold about 7 p. m. on Tuesday last. The ship experienced heavy weather, and it is thought the pitching and rolling of the vessel agitated the chemicals and so caused the trouble.

THE TORY SACHEM.

Lord Salisbury Worshipped in Public and in Private.

London, Nov. 30.—The convention of the National Union of Conservative and constitutional associations at Cardiff was continued to-day. At 9 o'clock Hon. Robert Bridcut, chairman of the Welsh union of the national society of Conservative agents, entertained the council at breakfast. An hour later the general conference was resumed, while the members of the national society assembled in the adjoining hall. Here they were visited by Lord Salisbury, who made a brief address, laying stress upon the fact that upon the energy and determination of the agents of the party depended to a degree the future success of the party at the polls. Precisely at noon Lord Salisbury was escorted to Park Hall where the general convention of the union was in progress. The announcement of his presence was the signal for a great scene of enthusiasm, the delegates rising en masse and cheering for several minutes. At one time the tumult was so great that it looked as though the immense audience would storm the platform. After the tumult had subsided the Earl of Dunraven, who at an earlier hour had been elected president of the national union for the ensuing year, was escorted to the chair. After briefly expressing his thanks he formally presented the ex-premier and leader of the Conservative party to the audience.

Lord Salisbury made a short speech emphasizing the necessity for the advocacy of constitutional principles, for continued loyalty and devotion to the crown, and for maintaining the unity of the empire. Home Rule was scathingly denounced and the general policy of the administration strongly condemned. At the conclusion of his address Lord Salisbury was escorted to the drill hall where he was banqueted by a number of distinguished Conservatives. Lord Windsor presided, and there were only three toasts: "Our Queen," "Our Guest, Lord Salisbury," and "Our National Chairman, Lord Dunraven." After the luncheon Lord Salisbury left on a special train for Newport, where this afternoon he laid the foundation stone of the new Conservative club in that town. His speech was in the main a repetition of that delivered earlier in the day at Cardiff.

The Mail and Express Sold.

New York, Nov. 30.—The purchase of the Mail and Express by William Walter Phelps is reported. It is understood the conditions of the sale have been agreed upon between Mr. Phelps and the trustees of the estate of the late Elliott F. Shepard, and that the transfer will take place on the first of January. Col. Shepard paid Cyrus W. Field $350,000 for the paper. The price to be paid by Mr. Phelps is not known. A son of Mr. Phelps, a young man of ability and promise, is at present a member of the staff of the Mail and Express, and the paper will ultimately come under his direction is probably correct.

Dishonest Bank Officials.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 30.—The U. S. grand jury to-day indicted H. F. Batchelor, president; C. L. Merrill, assitant cashier, and C. R. Middleton, director of the Stock Growers' National bank of Miles City. George F. Carry, cashier, and Alan Maconachie, assistant cashier of the Livingstone National bank, and Will Hanks, president of the Merchants' National bank of Great Falls are also indicted for swearing to false statements to the controller, making false entries in the books and misappropriating funds. All are under arrest except Carry, who has fled.

The Clevelands' Thanksgiving.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 30.—Attendance upon the Presbyterian church services at 11o'clock; lunch at the White House, and dinner at 7 with the postmaster-general, was the Thanksgiving programme of President and Mrs. Cleveland.

They Are Both Happy.

Vienna, Nov. 30.—A banker of this city has received from Honolulu a letter from Count Festetics, the Austrian nobleman who married Miss Ella Haggin, an American girl. The story received here some time ago from San Francisco saying the crew of the count's yacht Todna had during the honeymoon, which was spent on the yacht, attempted to seize the vessel and expel the count and his bride is not true. The count in his letter mentions the story, only to deny that there is any truth in it. He says he and his wife arrived safely at Honolulu on Oct. 26th, and adds they are both happy.

The Railway Strikers.

Jersey City, N.J., Nov. 30.—Striking switchmen, who have headquarters here, held a meeting last night; they declined to accept the ultimatum of President Wilbur.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 30.—There is no change in the situation on the Wyoming division of the Lehigh Valley this morning. Affairs as regards the strike remain the same as two days ago. One freight passed over the road this morning to Coxton. Passenger trains are running form a half to one hour late. Fifty engines are useless.

Warmly Welcomed.

Sherbrooke, Que., Nov. 30.—Paul S. Laroque, Roman Catholic bishop-elect of Sherbrooke, was consecrated here to-day. He arrived here last evening by special train from St. Hyacinthe, accompanied by a large retinue of bishops and priests. There were magnificent illuminations and fireworks on his passage to the palace, and notwithstanding sleet and rain immense crowds of Roman Catholics lined the streets.

ADMIRAL STANTON

Return of the Celebrated American Sailor From Rio.

HIS OPINION ABOUT THE STRUGGLE

Brazilians are too Easy-Going to be Fighters.

The Nichteroy Will Have no Chance With the Aquidaban—The Long-Range Guns of Mello's Flagship Will Sink Her—Close Quarters or Fall With the Nictheroy.

New York, Nov. 30.—Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, U. S. navy, who was relieved of command of the United States squadron in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro for alleged saluting of the rebel admiral, Mello, arrived here to-day on the North German Lloyd steamer Spree. The admiral was found looking after his baggage on the steamship dock at Hoboken. He is a small man with a kindly face and unassuming manner. He was asked for a statement of the incident of saluting Admiral Mello and said:

"I would willingly give you all the information that I could, but official etiquette demands that I first report to the navy department about these things that induced my return. I have no doubt that the department will make all the facts public in a short time."

The admiral said he intended to take the 1 p. m. train for his home at New London to-day. He will immediately forward his report to Washington and go there himself in a few days. Admiral Stanton said he had expected to come over by the Paris, but missed her by two hours, as the storm about the English coast delayed his arrival from Rio. He said the passage from Southampton was uneventful and the weather good.

When asked for his opinion as to the probable outcome of the revolution in Brazil he said it was somewhat doubtful, but he thought the government might eventually prove victorious. "The Brazilians are not fighters by nature," he said. "They are an easy-going people, and fighting is foreign to their inclinations. The present struggle is likely to be protracted and will probably end when both sides are tired out. One side has the land and the other the water. The gunnery on both sides was exceedingly poor. It is improving by their constant practice. I do not think that the government vessel Nictheroy, fitted out in this country, has much chance with Mello's battleship Aquidaban, especially at long range. The Nictheroy will depend on dash or strategy to get to close quarters and make use of her torpedoes. That is her only chance. The Aquidaban will guard against that and probably sink the Nictheroy with her long range guns. When I was at Rio firing occurred almost every day between Mello's vessels and Fort Villegagnon and the government forts. Not very much damage was done owing to the poor gunnery. People on shore do not take as much interest in the war in the harbor of Rio as you would expect. The outside world is as much excluded as they. Of course business is somewhat interrupted, and this is a cause of dissatisfaction."

Montevideo, Nov. 30.—It is reported here that Minister Assiz of Brazil, on behalf of President Peixoto, has discussed with the leaders of the revolutionary movement here a plan for decisive arrangement regarding the rebel fleet and the situation in Rio Grande do Sul. The fact that Minister Assiz has had a conference will be pleasing to all Brazil.

From the agent of the revolution in Santa Catarina news has been received that the rebel forces under Gen. Saraiva have captured Curytiba, the capital of Parana. They also secured 23 Krupp guns and many shells.

New York, Nov. 30.—The American steamer Sanuit, owned by L. G. Burnham & Co., of Boston, it is learned from credible sources, has been chartered by Charles R. Flint & Co., of this city, to tow the Destroyer, the submarine gun vessel, to Brazil. The Sanuit was the former British steamer Alp, which was sunk a few years ago in N. Y. harbor. The Alp was raised. From the fact that the cost of repairs equalled 75 per cent of the original cost of the craft, it became possible to obtain for her an American register. In addition to towing the Destroyer the Sanuit will carry on deck the English Yarrow torpedo boat.

New York, Nov. 30.—The steamship Sardinian Prince, from Rio de Janeiro and other South American ports, arrived to-day. During the stay at Rio de Janeiro the vessel was almost constantly under fire. One fireman, while passing across the deck, was shot through the thighs. The vessel was also struck by many bullets. There is a strong feeling at Rio that Mello will be successful.

Gotham Fed on Turkey.

New York, Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving Day was duly observed by the people of this city. All the factories and stores were closed, and during the forenoon divine service was held in the churches. At the mission houses and other charitable institutions turkey was served out to the poor, who flocked in thousands to get a free meal. Even those confined in the gloomy Tombs prison and the inmates of the penitentiary on Blackwell Island feasted upon the national fowl. Several large companies paraded through the streets and the "Ragamuffins" in their fantastic attire gladdened the hearts of thousands of small boys. All the hotels were crowded with visitors from all parts of the country, who came here to witness the great football contest this afternoon at Manhattan field.

At Russell & McDonald's

Ladies' hand-made calf gaiters, $1.50.

WHAT STEVENS SAYS.

The Ex-Minister Describes Mr. Blount as an Audacious Liar.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 29.—Ex-Minister Stevens has made public an answer to Commissioner Blount in regard to Hawaiian affairs. He says: "A deep sense of obligation to my country and the American colony, planted as righteously and firmly on the North Pacific isles as the Pilgrim Fathers established themselves on Plymouth Rock, demand that I shall make answer to the astounding misrepresentations and untruths of Commissioner Blount's report on Hawaiian affairs, a copy of which I first obtained with difficulty on Saturday evening, Nov. 25th."

Those acquainted with international rules and proceedings must, he says, be astonished that Secretary Gresham and his commissioner should make before the world such persistent efforts to discredit the actions of the department they now represent, and which was once represented by Thomas Jefferson, William Marcy, William H. Seward and James G. Blaine. The general adoption of such a policy by our department of foreign affairs could not fail to weaken greatly our influence with foreign countries in any future effort, and serve to make the diplomatic service contemptible in the eyes of the world. Not only is the course of Gresham and Blount extremely un-American in its form and spirit, but it is also in direct opposition to a civilising and Christianizing influence on the Hawaiian islands, while it is playing into British hands, in direct opposition to the efforts of the American board of missions and to the American government for more than 60 years, in all of which period there has been a uniform, continuous and patriotic American policy. I also make a preliminary remark regarding the repeatedly asserted opinion of those who have assailed my official action, that I was prepared for and stimulated to it by the accomplished and American statesman who occupied the department of state most of the period most of the period of President Harrison's administration. It is sufficient to say that this expressed surmise is utterly without foundation.

Mr. Bayard's instructions of 1887 held the United States minister and naval commander responsible for the protection of American life and property and the "preservation of public order." So much is a necessary introduction to my consideration of Mr. Blount's report, but not to be severe on a neophyte in diplomacy with little knowledge of the world's affairs outside of his own country, sent on a very peculiar errand amid currents and quicksands entirely unknown to him, he has, I may say, been partly the victim of circumstances, having been caught in the meshes and snares adroitly prepared for him by the cunning advisers of the fallen queen, and by the shrewd, sharp, long experienced British diplomatic agent, whose aims and hopes Mr. Blount has secured so well and without the least suspicion that he is aiding ultra-British interests far more than he was helping the Hawaiian monarchy and justly dethroned queen. It is clear enough from Mr. Blount's manner on the day of his arrival at Honolulu, as well as by his letter to the department of state, written shortly after, that he designed, at whatever cost, to repudiate the views and action of the recently terminated administration, and that in order to do so he must impugn the action of Minister Stevens and the commander of the U. S. S. Boston. A total stranger, it was impossible for Mr. Blount to know how unfitting it was for him to take up his quarters where he was certain to be surrounded by Royalists and where the supporters of the provisional government would be reluctant to go. The hotel was kept by one who served as Kalakaua's chamberlain, who was one of the principal persons in a syndicate that had cheated the Hawaiian government out of nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

While at that hotel Mr. Blount was under the constant espionage of a palace adventurer, but as a precautionary safeguard against thus shutting out the Americans from access to Minister Blount, a wealthy and highly respectable widow lady of the American colony was ready to grant the use of her house to Mr. and Mrs. Blount, the commissioner to pay the same amounts as would cost him to live at the hotel. Mr. Stevens goes on to say that Mr. Blount deliberately determined not to inquire fully into the merits of the matter, his object being to discredit the Hawaiian administration.

SETTLED AT LAST.

World's Fair Jury Finally Decides in Favor of Dr. Price.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—On the analysis and recommendations of Dr. Wiley, chief United States government chemist at Washington, and the greatest living authority on food products, the World's Fair to-day gave the highest award to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for strength, purity and excellence. Dr. Wiley rejected the alum powders, stating to the World's Fair jury that he considered them unwholesome.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Comments of the Parisian Press Upon the New Rulers.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The continuance of the cabinet crisis is believed to be the result of President Carnot's personal effort. The suspicion grows hourly that he is trying to prevent the creating of a strong modern Republican ministry in order that he may pose as an indispensable executive and thus secure a second term of the presidency. Either one of his possible competitors at next year's election, Casimir Perier, president of the chamber, or Senator Constans, could have formed a ministry this week had Carnot permitted. Casimir Perier was especially sure of ready support from a permanent working majority. His rival, while not having usually good support, is recognized still as the "strong man Constans," and his statesmanlike ability as premier would have assured to the president a capable cabinet. Dupuy, the late premier, was also able to secure a ministry.

In falling back to-night upon M. Spuller, the president obviously intends to convey to the passing Moderate leaders the idea that none of them is indispensable. Spuller has long been out of the competition for the foremost ministerial place. President Carnot resuscitates him politically, doubtless as a man of good character, who never has departed from the traditions of his teacher, Gambetta. It will be impossible, however, to group round such a man a cabinet with much promise of long life. Both ex-Minister Raynal and ex-Minister Burdeau, who are helping Spuller to get together a cabinet, are better men for the cabinet than he. The newspapers, almost without party distinction, express regret that it is so unsatisfactory.

In La Justice M. Clemenceau, hitherto the leader of the Radicals, gives this opinion: "The country views with astounded eyes the situation. France waits upon divine chance to give her a government. Nobody knows who will be master to-morrow. Some audacious spirits declare for M. Carnot, others for Casimir Perier, others, mostly fools, for the republic."

La Figaro says: "It is a pitiable assortment of photographs which has been called upon to govern us—Casimir Perier, Melline, Challemel, Lacour, Bardoux, and Merlen, etc. We have requests, responses, objections, refusals, denials and all to one end, that nobody will enter the councils of the Elysee. French statesmen disdain combinations which are shifting every moment."

Leaders in the other newspapers might be quoted indefinitely to illustrate the same tendency of opinion on all sides. The opposition groups look on without knowing exactly how to act. The Progressist Left passed the order of the day, the empty character of which shows sufficiently their lack of practical policy equal to the present emergency. The Progressist Left say: "We repel all compromise, and are resolved to pursue our political and social reforms in the name of Democracy. We will support only that government which will inspire these reforms."

M. Faussman, under secretary of the colonies, accompanied by Commandant Montiel, will start to-morrow for Berlin. He will present a note expressing the surprise of his government upon learning that England and Germany had, without consulting France, concluded a convention concerning their spheres of influence in northwestern Africa.

Rescued From Drowning.

New York, Nov. 29.—People on board three barges supposed to have been lost in Long Island Sound during a storm on Monday night were rescued yesterday by the tug Arnot of Eaton's Neck in the Sound. There were four men and one woman. The barges were towed to Port Morris by the Arnot during the storm on Monday night. The tug that had them in tow abandoned them.

Post Field's Health.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Eugene Field, the celebrated poet and author, will leave in a few days for California to spend the winter. Several weeks ago he fell ill of pneumonia, and at one time his condition was such as to give the greatest alarm and anxiety to his friends. A strong constitution and good nursing, however, stood him in good stead, although he has not yet been able to leave his house.

Oklahoma Wants Statehood.

Kingfisher, O. T., Nov. 29.—Delegates from the 21 counties of Oklahoma regularly elected in convention, and to a total of nearly 800, assembled here to-day for the purpose of taking steps toward securing statehood for the territory. It is a thoroughly representative body, and different from all previous assemblies in that its membership comes from the people instead of being self-appointed. Each of the five civilized tribes are represented by from 20 to 50 delegates. At the opening of the convention it was unanimously decided that no partizan discussion should be indulged in. A committee will be appointed to draft a statehood bill and to spend the winter in Washington with a view to its passage.

Indiana Block Coal.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29.—Negotiations have been completed giving control of all the block coal produced in Indiana for the next year to the Indiana Block Coal Co. of Chicago. As the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railway is to have the exclusive carrying of all this coal to Chicago, it is thought it is managing this transaction. The coal syndicate is said to have paid $1,500,000 to minor companies to get control of the fields. The block coal is used exclusively for steam purposes. Its price in Chicago is now $3.25 a ton. The year's production is estimated at 1,000,000 tons.

Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Nov. 30.—Arrived—Majestic, Queenstown; Farnessia, Glasgow; California, Gibraltar; Didama, Rotterdam; Weser, Gibraltar.

Arrived out—New York at Southampton; Havel, New York, at Bremerhaven; Vicndam, New York at Boulogne; Hindoo, New York for Avonmouth, off Brow Head; St. Ronans, New York for London.

The Duty Removed.

The new Democratic tariff bill which will most likely pass when Congress reassembles next month in regular session, reduces the duty on opium from $12 to $6 a pound. The clause in the bill reads: "Opium, aqueous extract, for medicinal use, and tincture of laudanum, and all other liquid preparations of opium not specially provided for, 25 ad valorem (present 40); opium containing less than 9 per cent. of morphia and opium prepared for smoking, $6 per pound (present $12); opium for smoking and other preparations of opium in bonded warehouses shall not be removed without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded."

A summary of the statement of Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee says: It declares increase of duty on opium to $12 a pound by the McKinley bill simply put the business in the hands of smugglers on the Pacific coast. The present bill puts it where it is thought it can be collected.

True Merit Always Recognized.

A well-known society lady in Montreal a few days ago spoke as follows: "For many years, during the autumn, winter and spring seasons, I have been subject to sore throat and hoarseness. Up to a year ago I found great difficulty in getting rid of this throat trouble. I consulted physicians and used many preparations without good results. A year ago I was induced by a clergyman to give your Harvard brotchial syrup a trial. I have been astonished and delighted with its effects, and am thankful that I now can use such an effective remedy. It gives quick relief, is pleasant to the taste, and never disappoints me. I have used my influence with several of my friends, so that they now keep Harvard bronchial syrup in their homes all the year round.

American News.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 30.—President Clark of the Union Pacific railway Co. will leave on Friday for Boston to attend a meeting of the board of directors of the company on Dec. 5th. He will probably be accompanied on his return by several of the receivers, as well as some of the committee on re-organization.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 30.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the people's party yesterday it was decided to hold a conference of the members of the party, and a committee was selected to fix the time and place. The call provides for the attendance of 1,000 or more persons. It is proposed to completely organize the party and prepare for the next campaign. The conference will probably be held in Lincoln or Hastings.

American Money Market.

New York, Nov. 29.—Higher prices for American securities in London brought about by the favorable October statements of the St. Paul and Burlington & Quincy companies, led to a very strong opening of the stock market here this morning. Before the "shorts" had made much headway, however, Sugar broke from 85 to 82 7-8, and this induced the "bears" to make raids on other stocks. Prices yielded 1-4 to 1 1-8 per cent., Distillers, General Electric and Chicago Gas leading. It was noticeable that, despite the efforts to break the market, very little long stock came out. On the contrary, the "bulls" were confident, and put in buying orders in sufficient amounts to turn the list upward again. They were influenced by the absence of pressure to sell for outside account, as well as by the continued ease of money, the latter has led to a demand for investment purposes of no mean proportions, and this has encouraged the "bulls" in various speculative stocks to stand by their favorites. In the upward movement that followed Chicago Gas was the special card. Under free purchase by prominent houses, the stock advanced from 66 to 68, and the rest was accompanied by rumors that the directors had decided to pay their next dividends in cash instead of stock, and although denials were plentiful a number of traders fought the stock for a turn. Western Union, under manipulation by S. V. White, advanced from 90 1-4 to 90 1-2, and the "shorts" covered freely. Taken altogether, speculation was strong until delivery hour, following which a sharp and successful attack was made on American Sugar, which declined to 81 1-2. The market closed barely steady. The sales were 239,755. Closing bids: Atchison, 20 3-8; Burlington & Quincy, 81; Canada Southern, 52 1-2; Canadian Pacific, 74; Central Pacific, 19; Cleveland, Cincinnati & Columbus, 37; Delaware & Lackawanna, 168 1-2; Erie, 15; Wells Fargo Express, 120; Great Northern, preferred, 108; Lake Shore, 129 1-2; Louisville & Nashville, 50 7-8; Missouri Pacific, 26 3-4; New York Central, 102 1-2; New England & Northeastern, 30 7-8; Northern Pacific, 6 3-4; Northern Pacific, preferred, 22 7-8; Northwestern, 106 3-8; Oregon Navigation, 27; Oregon Improvement, 13 1-2; Pacific Mail, 16; Rio Grande, 21 3-8; Rock Island, 70 3-4; Southern Pacific, 19 1-4; St. Paul, 61-4; Texas Pacific, 2 1-8; Union Pacific, 20 1-8; Western Union, 91 1-4; bar silver, 69 cents per ounce. Money on call, 1 to 1 1-2. Foreign exchange, sterling, 4.84 1-2 for 60 days, 4.87 on demand. Union Pacific firsts of 1896, 104 bid; Central Pacific, firsts of 1895, 120 bid.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

The "Harmless Lunatic."

The "harmless lunatic," outside of an asylum, occupies a position strictly analagous to that of the historic "unloaded" pistol. Each is, I think, responsible for about the same number of homicides. But the harmless weapon stops at that, while the harmless man easily takes the palm by adding a long list of other crimes. For most of these crimes the community can thank itself, because it foolishly tolerated in its midst a person whose only safe place was in an asylum. But one should not judge too harshly these cases of excessive altruism. We should remember rather that the extreme tolerance shown these unfortunates who frequent the border lands of sanity is but a manifestation of that love of liberty which has made possible the civilization in which we live. The ages which cast their paranoiacs into dungeons or executed them for witchcrafe did not foster the spirit of liberty. Still, one may, as I have intimated, go to the other extreme, and the lesson taught the community from time to time by "harmless lunatics," who shoot their fellow citizens, explode bombs among them and the like, is wholesome and necessary, even though severe. A single bomb exploded in New York not many months ago resulted indirectly in the confinement of a great number of insane persons, who would otherwise before this this have committed a long category of crimes. The lesson cost a life, it is true, but quite possibly it saved a score of lives. The community was made to realize vividly, what every alienist knew, that the first untoward act by which the supposed harmless insane person manifested his true condition might be irreperable crime. The lesson had been taught often enough before. Within a decade it had been emphasized by the murder of a chief executive of our country; but memory is fleeting, and its permanent records come only with many repetitions. Another year, and it may safely be predicted the New York juror will have forgotten the Norcross incident, and habeas corpus suits for the removal of "sane" persons from insane asydums will flourish as of yore. A community which has witnessed without special comment the organization of a society for "the prevention of the incarceration of sane persons in asylums" in a day and age when no such atrocity as that described is dreamed of or could be practiced, does not bask very fully in the light of knowledge. It is in need yet of other lessons. Indeed, it almost seems as if no lesson would permanently suffice, as if the "harmless lunatic" would pass, with the "unloaded pistol," into the category of things perennial.—From "Social Relations of the Insane," by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, in North American Review for November.

Mrs Annie W. Jordan

Of 165 Tremont St., Boston, was in very poor health, from bad circulation of the blood, having rush of blood to the head, numb spells and chills, and the physician said the veins were almost bursting all over her body. A collision with a double runner brought on neuralgia of the liver, causing great suffering, she could not take the doctor's medicine, so took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and soon fully recovered, and now enjoys perfect health. She says she could praise Hood's Sarsaparilla all day and then not say enough.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

☆ An important point of merit. ☆

Milk Granules

Is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley flour, and other infant foods, and contains no glucose and no cane sugar.

It is a scientific fact that infants under seven months of age cannot digest starchy foods.

Don't accept a substitute.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

is unequalled

In Flavor, ...
. . Nutrition, ...
. . . . and Digestibility.

The Best Tonic is

STAMINAL

because

The moment the tonic does its good work it carries with it a food to answer to the effect of the tonic.

Can any combination be more happy?

In the Matter of the Estate of Giacomo Bossi, late of the City of Victoria, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any claims against the above estate are hereby required to send in the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the first day of February, A.D. 1894, and notice is hereby also given that after that day the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have notice.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for the Executors, Rosa Bossi and Carlo Bossi.

Dated the 29th day of November, 1893. n29-1m

NOTICE

We, the undersigned, hereby announce that J. WRIGGLESWORTH has been appointed sole agent for the sale of our lime.

ATKINS BROS.
J. RAYMOND.
BODDY & JONES.
SAANICH LIME CO.

n25-1m

MERIT

The best evidence of high grade merit is in continued and increased demand.

MASTIFF

PLUG CUT

has had a more rapid growth of sales than was ever accorded a new brand of smoking tobacco in a similar time.

J. R. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Office: 90 Johnson St.

Hanna & Taylor

Successors to Lockhart & Co.,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

PARLORS: 42 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.
123 Government Street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. o19-tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbottsford.

Dated the 20th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors for the Applicants. a29-tf

Assignment For Benefit of Creditors.

Amos J. Hughitt of Victoria and Genoa, B. C., carrying on business under the name of Hughitt & McIntyre, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said assignor or against the firm of Hughitt & McIntyre are hereby required to send in their claims, duly verified, to Matthew Trotter Johnston, and persons indebted to the said assignor are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned.

THOS. EARLE,
MATTHEW TROTTER JOHNSTON.
Assignees.

Victoria, 9th October, 1893. o10-tf

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, notice is hereby given that Amos J. Hughitt, carrying on business at Genoa and the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Hughitt and McIntyre, has, by deed dated the 6th day of October, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property to Thomas Earle, of the City of Victoria, merchant, and Matthew Trotter Johnston, of the same place, merchant, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and assignees on this 6th day of October, 1893.

Dated 6th October, 1893.

THOMAS EARLE,
M. T. JOHNSTON
Assignees.

Oct6-tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting by James Wishart and George G. Meldrum for a ratification of the temporary transfer of a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets in the City of Victoria, from George Stelly to the said James Wishart and George G. Meldrum granted to them by the said board at its last sittings.

And further take notice that an application will also be made to the said board for a transfer of the said license from George Stelly to James Wishart and George G. Meldrum.

Dated this 9th day of October, A.D. 1893.

GEORGE STELLY,
JAMES WISHART,
GEORGE G. MELDRUM.

o9-1m

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act respecting certain works constructed in or over Navigable Waters," chapter 92, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, that John Taylor, of Victoria, British Columbia, intends to apply to the Governor-General in Council, for his approval of certain works and improvements to be constructed, made and done by the said John Taylor in and about Rock Bay in the harbor of the said city of Victoria, B.C., and that in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, he has deposited plans of the proposed works and improvements and a description of the proposed site of the same, with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar-General of Titles at the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria in the said Province.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the said John Taylor.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1893. n15-1m

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre, half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 62 Third street Victoria

n7m29.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

THE JUDGES Of the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION Have made the

HIGHEST AWARDS

(Medals and Diplomas) to

WALTER BAKER & CO.

On each of the following named articles:

BREAKFAST COCOA, ...
Premium No. 1, Chocolate, . .
Vanilla Chocolate, ...
German Sweet Chocolate, . .
Cocoa Butter. . . . .

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects, for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B.C.
(Mention this paper.)

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

se20

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

VICTORIA, B C

THE ROBERTS SAFETY Water Tube MARINE BOILER

FOR YACHTS, LAUNCHES, AND OTHER STEAMERS.

THE

Original Fixed Water Line Pipe Boiler

NEARLY 400 IN USE!

SAFE, Reliable, Simple, Light Weight, Economical, No Shop Repairs, Small Space. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and other reading matter, with hundreds of enthusiastic letters from purchasers and engineers.

Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.

DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

Real Estate.

Lots 120x50, $125 per lot, good land.
One acre blocks, $300 per acre, good land.
Five acre blocks, $100 per acre, close to the Station on good and level land.
Lots, $50 per lot.
Thirty acres (11 acres bottom land cleared) with fine water front, splendid investment, $100 per acre.
One hundred acres, only $25 per acre. Good farm, sale or lease.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

MORTGAGEES' LAND SALES.

Saturday, December 2nd, 1893, at 11 a. m.

1. Under and by virtue of the powers contained in certain first mortgages, which will be produced at the time of sale, I will offer for sale by public auction at my saleroom, Wharf street, the following pieces or parcels of land situate in Victoria city, and known as Lots 96 and 97, in the Hillside Extension of the Work Estate (as shown on map in Land Registry Office, number 132) with a good 2-storey dwelling, facing the south, and containing six rooms. These lots are situate on the northwest corner of Bay and Third streets, the soil being good garden loam.

2. Also that piece or parcel of land situate in Denman Island, Nanaimo District, said to contain 154 acres, and known as the Northwest Quarter of Section Twelve.

3. I will also sell sixteen fully paid up shares in the Matsqui Land Company, Limited.

4. Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in Victoria District, and known as Sub-Lot Three of Lot Eight of Sections 29 and 30 (according to map 417) with all buildings thereon.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to

GEORGE BYRNES,
Auctioneer, Victoria, B. C.

n24

HERE AND THERE.

Home missions would seem to be in order in and about the land of Luther. Last year we heard of the dreadful paucity of the churches in Berlin, and now comes the statement that in Christiania, Norway, there is an average population of 13,000 for each church, and in Copenhagen an average of 26,000; or, including the suburbs of Fredericksborg, even of 28,000. Should Copenhagen be supplied with churches only as well as Christiania is the number the of parishes would have to be increased from 13 to 28.

Though Cromwell called it a "bauble," and ordered it to be taken away, the mace of the house of commons is such an important piece of furniture that a learned authority says:—"When the mace lies upon the table it is a House, when under it is a Committee. When the mace is out of the house no business can be done, when off the table and upon the sergeant's shoulder the speaker alone manages." This mace is a gilded wooden club, having a crown, and the sergeant carries it before the speaker when the latter enters the house, the said sergeant being picturesquely attired with a wig, a sword, etc. It is a fact that no business can be legally done without the mace. It goes away with the speaker and comes back with him, and it is indispensable that it shall be upon the table during the transaction of all business.

A most economical result has attended the recent improved processes in manufacturing wood pulp for paper, contrasting singularly with the fact that, years ago, purchasers of spruce wood for pulp were inclined to pay larger prices for smooth, clear material than for any other description, it being customary in those days to spend much time in boring out the knots before grinding the wood into pulp. Now, however, it is found that the whole substance, knots and all, can best be ground up, and then, the specific gravity of the knots being so much greater than that of the average pulp, they sink to the bottom and can easily be removed. In fact, in soda and sulphite pulp, there is less of the knot left after being in the digesters than there would be of the ground wood pulp where knots are present. The wood pulp grinder prefers logs of full size on account of the larger percentage of clear wood, but in many sections much use is made of the small size.

Recent chemical experiments prove that hydrogen and oxygen gases will combine with tremendous violence at very high pressures—2,700 pounds to the square inch. In these experiments a small glass tube was employed, into the ends of which two platinum wires were fused, and after introducing a cubic centimetre of acidulated water, the tube was hermetically sealed, then placed in a large glass vessel of cold water and an electric current of six volts passed through it. The acidulated water was rapidly decomposed into hydrogen and oxygen gases, the action continuing as energetically after ten minutes had elapsed; fifteen and twenty minutes passed, the action with the minute vessel continuing; exactly twenty-five minutes elapsed, when a vivid flash, succeeded by a violent report, terminated the experiment, shattering the glass vessel and scattering fragments in all directions. The force of the explosion may be understood from the fact of the sealed tube being but an inch and a half in length, and containing only one cubic centimetre of water, nevertheless portions of the glass were hurled with sufficient force in the immediate neighborhood of the explosion to penetrate a wooden bench to half an inch.

The latest reported improvement in lamps is a device intended to obviate the objectionable shadow thrown on the ceiling by most regenerative lamps, and to overcome some other features which detract from the value of the principle. The difficulty of the shade thrown upward is met by forming the upper part of the lamp of etched ornamental glass instead of having a metallic dome, as is ordinarily the case. A good illumination is thus obtained without the loss of any downward light—two streams of hot air are supplied to the burners, one being heated by means of the regenerator, which is of cast iron, the other being warmed in its passage through the lamp casing. Another point dealt with in this construction is the deposit of carbon on the ceiling, which is usual with such lamps; this is practically reduced to nothing, first by the small amount of gas burned per hour and the perfect combustion obtained, and next by the products of combustion being omitted from the lamp laterally instead of being projected upwards towards the ceiling. This arrangement has the merit of simplicity, and the effect is very satisfactory.

The direct descendant of the great uncle of Robert I., king of Scotland—Sir Simon Stuart, Bart., is one of the candidates for the post of city marshal of London. The salary is £350.

Asthma Cured

By Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain. Price, 50 cents and $1, of druggists and by mail. Trial package to convince the most sceptical, free. Address Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn.

PRINCIPAL GRANT AGAIN

Reply to the Criticisms of Ministers Haggart and Caron.

THE SAVING ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The Post Office Deficit—Waste in the Past—The Expenditure on the Galops Channel—The Rights of a Subject.

My first communication dealt with the necessity of a most rigid and thoroughgoing system of administrative economy on our part, in place of the extravagance and waste that has been almost everywhere apparent for years. Economy is necessary in every country, for the temptations to spend money are innumerable. Even the United States, with its fathomless wealth, is now suffering severely from the reckless expenditure of the last dwelve or fifteen years. But Canada is a young and poor country; the epoch of immense expenditures for national purposes is over; we dare not go on borrowing, and our national existence depends on stopping waste in every direction, living within our means, and burdening the mass of the people as little as possible. Any other course would simply illustrate the Rake's Progress to perdition. To avoid mere general declamation, I gave seven specific illustrations of extravagance, representing different types of waste. No one has had a word to say in favor of the unnecessary increase of the civil service through political patronage, the superannuation abuse, the enlargement of the cabinet, or the senate as now constituted. Two ministers of the crown have, however, put in a plea of not guilty, with regard to the Intercolonial, the post-office deficit, and the Galops chanuel, and have charged me with flippancy and ignorance.

Mr. Haggart gives what is called "an effective answer" to the illustration taken from the Intercolonial railway. What does it amount to? He admits every word of the charge and gives not one word of explanation. "It is true," he says, "that for some years (would it not be well to mention how many years?) the road was operated at an annual loss of many (how many?) hundreds of thousands of dollars, whereas last year the earnings sufficed to slightly more than cover the working expenses." He gives the official figures for the past two years, showing that a bigger business was done in 1892-93 than in the previous year; yet that the working expenses were about $400,000 less! In other spheres of industry an increase of business means an increase of charges, but here a miracle has been wrought. The working expenses are enormously less, though more business was done. Does not this prove that for nearly twenty years we have been wasting annually "many" hundreds of thousands of dollars? Mr. Haggart says "that he is doing his duty to the road and the rolling stock," and of course not charging any annual expense to the so-called capital account. Why, then, did he not vouchsafe the slightest explanation as to how he was able to do it? What was done with that extra half or three quarters of a million? When he has saved so much, could he not save a quarter of a million more next year? He is a public servant, and his first duty is to the public. We ought to know all the facts, so that, if necessary, former administrators may be censured and similar waste avoided in future. If this long-continued scandal is hushed up, we shall be in the same plight again, whenever the public forgets, that is, before very long. What makes the thing intolerable is that the money must have been worse than wasted. We cannot afford to throw millions into the fire. How much less afford to use them to corrupt the people? Mr. Haggart offers no explanation. A Scotch minister used to say: "My brethren, this is a difficult passage; let us look it fairly in the face and pass on." Mr. Haggart is evidently a far-away cousin of that good man.

In taking an illustration from the post-office department, my principal authority was the statistical record for Canada for 1890, in which there is a table of the postal revenue and expenditure from 1868 to 1890. Not having the volume for 1892, I depended for that year on an article published in a quarterly magazine, a month before, by Mr. A. T. Drummond of Montreal, and reprinted and sent out to our leading newspapers, some of which reviewed it, while none noted in it any mistake. His general statement, that the postoffice has for years "been in a chronic state of departmental solvency," was given within quotation marks. Of course I endorsed it, and still endorse it, because it expresses the main point to be noted, because it is the steady burden that tells on the individual or nation, and also that which is most apt to be insidiously increasing and never taken off. I accepted his statement also that the deficit, for 1892, was a million and a half. I found, however, on examination that he had been misled on this point by the extraordinary way in which the accounts for that year are made up. The totals are as he stated them, namely, revenue $2,652,745, and expenditure $4,205,983. There are, however, fifteen items of expenditure, amounting in all to $889,000, which appear as deductions on the revenue side, and which are also summarized in two items and added to the expenditure side, making the real deficit $963,374. On this one point, which does not affect the argument, the postmaster-general bases his defence. This is after the manner of a biographer who tells us "that Cromwell had a wart on his face," and then goes into a dissertation on warts, instead of giving us a life of his hero. Second-class papers are always glad to draw a red herring across the scent, but first-class men and papers come to close grips with an argument. They know that any other course of procedure is childish. But, according to Sir Adolphe Caron, "It is unbecoming in a gentleman of Principal Grant's years and position to write flippantly that the department has been for years in what may be termed a chronic state of insolvency. "No," said Sir Adolphe in conclusion, "I do not think Principal Grant has made out a case of extravagance against us. We get no surplus from the postal service. But what country except Great Britain does?" The full beauty and force of these three statements can be understood only when they are taken one by one. If a department, which in almost every civilized country is revenue producing, has an average deficit for the past seven years of three-quarters of a million, what else is that but chronic insolvency? Does Sir Adolphe call it solvency? In 1892 we are told that it was "only" two-thirds of a million, that is a mere flea-bite. Mr. Micawber could not talk more airily of such a sum. Surely, too, it is manifest that, to get at the truth, we must take the average of a number of years continuously. For instance, in 1882 and 1883 the deficit came down to $437,000 and $423,000, from $638,000 in 1880; but in 1886 it went up again with a bound to $911,000. We are told that the size of Canada and the sparse population explain everything. I made full allowance for those causes, but in 1868 the deficit was only $28,000! Since then we have added Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, but the deficit from all these is only $220,000, and old Canada's increase of population and wealth ought to more than balance that. The real reasons for the deficit were stated by me to have not been alluded to by my critics, perhaps because they are not creditable. We still maintain the abominable franking privilege, though we have lopped off some of its mouldering branches. We send more than 12,000,000 of newspapers free. This, it was felt, would help to keep the press quiet, but it is an abuse so flagrant that it is not even attempted in the United States, where administrative abuses flourish. It is indefensible from every point of view, and I urge our self-respecting newspapers to join in a crusade against its continuance. It is not even in their interests. The country is infested with fake gift papers, because of the ease of advertising by means of the free discharge from offices of publication. We also appoint postmasters, mail carriers and clerks by political influence, instead of by merit. Investigation into irregularities is made difficult from the same cause; and postoffices are multiplied unnecessarily as political bribes.

"We get no surplus from the postal service," Sir Adolphe Caron calmly says. Well, that is about as mild a way of stating that the average deficit for the past seven years has been three-quarters of a million as the imagination can conceive. We do not expect a large surplus, but we have a right to expect that the deficit shall not be larger than in 1868, or that the department shall be managed without loss. Is it not clear that every deficit has to be made up by additional customs dues, or in other ways that burden or cripple the trade of the country? Such a policy must be scouted as unworthy by any man who gives a moment's thought to the adjustment of the burdens of the people.

"What country but Great Britain does get a revenue from the postal service?" Is it possible that the postmaster-general makes such a statement—a gentleman who gets $8,000 a year, with perquisites of franking, mileage, private cars, patronage, splendid offices and what not, on the supposition that he knows something about postal matters? He has only to turn to the Encyclopaedia Britannica to find that there is not a country in Europe, save bankrupt Portugal and uneducated Russia, that does not get a surplus from its postal service; and that the only other countries of all included in the postal union of 1882 that shared the honor of a deficit with Canada were two South American republics, also India, though only for a trifling amount, notwithstanding that not one in 50 of the people in that vast continent write letters! That was in 1882, and an examination of the "Statesman's Year Book" for any succeeding year will show that matters remain substantially as they were then. Even the United States had handsome surpluses in 1882 and 1883, and they then reduced the letter rate to two cents. That measure, combined with lavish expenditures, the spoils system (in which we imitate them) and other abuses has landed the country in a deficit, of which, however, the people are far from being proud. We have not the two-cent, and we seem to think our huge deficit not worth consideration.

My third illustration was taken from the Galops channel, and as I spoke "without the slightest knowledge," let us see what the facts are according to the highest authority. Here are Mr. Haggart's statements: (1) "The contract was awarded in 1879 for making a new channel with 17 feet depth of water," and he says in November, 1893, that in one place there are only 10 1-2 feet, and in other places from 12 to 13 feet! The contractors, he says, have carried the work "forward close upon completion." Now, let us turn to the annual report of the department of railways and canals for 1890 and 1891. The following passage is on page 122:

"Galops rapid improvement, E. E. Gilbert & Sons, contractors. Contract entered into 5th August, 1879, to be completed 1st June, 1881. This work, which was completed in November, 1888, consisted in the formation by submarine excavation of a straight channel. * * * This, as stated by the late chief engineer in his report for 1889, has been completed, and it is now 200 feet in width, straight, and from 16 1-2 to 17 feet in depth, but pilots prefer putting up with all the disadvantages of the old, crooked, shallow line rather than use a new one with which they are unfamiliar."

Here, then, is a public work that, according to contract, should have been completed in 1881, that was completed in 1888, that the chief engineer in his report for 1889 says has been completed and is from 16 1-2 to 17 feet in depth. Yet, in November, 1893, we are told that the depth is 10 1-2 feet in one place and 12 or 13 feet in others! No wonder pilots do not like it. What makes all this more astonishing is that the report of 1890 and 1891 says: "Doubts having been expressed by some as to the accuracy of the above report, tests were made, with the result that the least depth discovered was 16 feet on what appeared to be loose masses of rock, which it is barely possible (as is asserted by the contractor) has been swept into the channel by the action of the ice since its completion in 1888." Here is miracle upon miracle. The work that was completed in 1888 has, in November, 1893, "been carried forward close upon completion." It had 16 1-2 feet in 1888, 16 in 1889 because of loose masses of rock, and 10 1-2 in 1893, because, as Mr. Haggart says, "only" 2,324 cubic yards of rock, solid rock, remained to be removed. Who will say that the age of miracles is past?

(2) "The contract price has not been exceeded, and as the work has not been completed the final estimate has not been paid." I turn to the auditor-general's report for 1889 and find that not only was the whole of the contract price paid, but $90,000 additional for excavation below grade to ensure 17 feet depth. More: Davis & Sons contracted to do the work for $306,000, and the auditor-general in 1889 reports $454,000 as paid. What is the explanation? Does Mr. Haggart's final estimate refer to some $200,000 of extras that we are told are being charged for this precious channel which our stupid pilots will not use? If so, no one would guess it from his language. Are we to pay three-quarters of a million instead of $306,000 for what vesselmen call a fifth wheel to the coach?

(3) "Mr. John Kennedy, the chief engineer of the Montreal harbor commission, was employed by the government to make a thorough examination of the channel." Why, then, did not the government give his report to the public at once and discharge the engineer of the work when it was found that he had been sending in again and again inaccurate reports? In 1891 the government engineer of the work reported that he had finished the examination of the Galops and found no truth in the charges that the depth of water was less than 17 feet. Mr. Kennedy then made an examination, and his report has been kept from the public until now. Is all this characteristic of what is usually called "a square deal"?

(4) Mr. Haggart's strong point is that the deepening of the channel was for eastern-bound traffic, and that the new and expensive lock he is building at the foot of the rapid is to let western-bound vessels into the canal. This is in imitation of the considerate gentleman who had two holes in his kennel, one for the big dog and the other for the little dog. There are only 4,000 feet between the foot of the rapid at the new lock and the upper entrance to the canal. Why should there be an enormously expensive river channel for that distance as well as an expensive and large canal, and lift-lock, unless the latter expenditure is to hide the former blunder? If two waterways are needed there, we should have them at every rapid. But no one has proposed them, even at Sault Ste. Marie, where the tonnage is perhaps fifty times as great as at the Galops. Even if it should come to be of some worth at the Galops, is it worth such an enormous cost?

I have written enough, however, on these three cases, though it would be easy to write at far greater length. I would not have referred to them at all had any one of less authority than cabinet ministers challenged my first statements, and I shall now leave them to the independent press and to members of parliament. It is no pleasure to me to rip up such sores; but it is humiliating to find that our chief servants do not think it their first duty to tell the people "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," with regard to the public works with which they have been entrusted. Had they been men of the right stamp they would have written me privately letters of thanks for trying to stir up a public feeling that would assist them in doing their duty. I know that they have difficulties to contend with and that wherever public money is being spent foul creatures swarm. Public servants therefore need support. If they repel it, so much the worse for them. When any of them seek only to darken counsel by words without knowledge, what can be said to him but this, give in an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest no longer be steward?

A newspaper, usually moderate in tone, and fair to opponents, accuses me of stepping outside the pale of my proper functions to air my views on public affairs. Perhaps a reason ought to be given to it and to those who sympathize with its position. "Who are you?" said Queen Mary to John Knox, "who presume to tell the sovereign and nobles of the realm of their duty?" "A subject, born within the same," was the respectful and all-sufficient answer. That was reason enough for any free man, for any one who feels that public affairs belong to him as one of the public. I have always tried to act on that principle, and my course was strengthened by the revelations of 1891. These made me for the first time in my life ashamed of being a Canadian. Some of our people may have forgotten those terrible revelations. I can never forget them. We ourselves are responsible for them. Our party spirit, our selfishness, our localism, our inaction in public life, are at the bottom of the cause. In those summer months, when every day unearthed some new villainy, I determined to try to be truer to my country than ever before, and to speak out my convictions, whenever fit opportunity was given me, calmly and strongly, no matter what the consequences might be. Should not every honest man join in this resolution? Let the issues of the past alone. Let the dead bury their dead, and with the inspiring thought of Canada first in our hearts let us go forward to make our good land one worth living for, or, if need be, dying for.

G. M. GRANT.

Kingston, Nov. 15th.

Skill in the Dairy.

When we consider the almost innumerable chances for loss in the dairy it seems as if either the man who understands what is so far known about the business ought to make money very rapidly or the ignorant dairyman ought soon to become bankrupt. There is no farm industry that requires more careful attention to details than dairying. If the cows are not supplied abundantly with nourishing food, butter-fat is lost; if they are not sheltered and well cared for in the winter a part of the food is wasted; if they are not milked by persons in sympathy with them, who milk them clean, butter-fat is lost; if the cow stable or dairy house is unclean and the milk is exposed to foul odors, the flavor of the butter is injured and sells for two or five cents less on the market. If the milk is not set very soon after it is drawn from the cow in water below 42 degrees, or run through a separator, a large per cent. of the fat goes into the pig trough instead of in to the butter tub. If the cream is not properly ripened the loss of fat in the buttermilk is twice as large as it should be, and the butter suffers in flavor. Churn at too high a temperature and the grain of the butter will be injured; at too low a temperature and part of the fat is left in the buttermilk. Churn a minute too long and the grain is well nigh destroyed; work too long and the same thing results. Pack the finest butter in dirty looking vessels and it will not bring within several cents a pound of what it is worth. These are but a few of the opportunities for loss in the process of making butter. Some men are becoming wealthy by guarding against them. Others stay poor because they do not know enough about their business to stop the leaks.—Iowa Homestead.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, billousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of Ayer's Pills:

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

Permanently Cured

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

THE GREAT

Rudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Rudyan is purely vegetable.

Rudyan stops Prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures

BEFORE LOST AFTER
MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates, and tones the entire system. Rudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the 2d stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness a barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Rudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hyatt-son Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured six more will be sent to you free of all charge. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal

SNOWFLAKE

FLOUR

—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM—
—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust Company, Limited (Foreign).

Registered the 13th Day of November, 1893.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

This is to certify that I have this day registered the "Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust Company, Limited," (Foreign) under the Companies' Act, Part IV, Registration of Foreign companies and the Companies' Act Amendment Act, 1889."

The objects for which the company is established are:—

A. To carry on the business of a Loan and Trust Company in all its branches.

B. To lend money for any term to any person, partnership, corporation or association.

C. To purchase, take, or lease, or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property rights or privileges which the company may think suitable or convenient for any purposes of its business, and to erect and construct buildings and works of all kinds.

D. To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business or property and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm, association, or company, possessed of property suitable for any of the purposes of this company, or carry on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or which can be conviently carried on in connection with the same, or may seem to the company, calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and as the consideration for the same to pay cash or to issue any shares, stocks, or obligations of this company.

E. To purchase, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire, and to hold the shares, stocks or obligations of any company in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, and upon a distribution of assets or division of profits, to distribute any such shares, stocks or obligations amongst the members of this company in specie.

F. To borrow or raise money for any purposes of the company and for the purpose of securing the same and interest or for any other purpose, to mortgage or charge the undertaking or all or any part of the property of the company present or after acquired or its uncalled capital, and to create, issue, make, draw, accept and negotiate perpetual or redeemable debentures of debenture stock, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other obligations or negotiable instruments.

G. To sell, let, develop, dispose of, or otherwise deal with the undertaking, or all or any part of the property of the company, whether acquired in the course of its business as mortgagees or otherwise upon any terms, with power to accept as the consideration, any shares, stocks, or obligations of any other company.

H. To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of or incident to the formation, registration, and advertising of the company, and the issue of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for or placing shares, and to apply at the cost of the company to parliament for any extension of the company's powers.

I. To carry out all or any of the foregoing objects as principals or agents, or in partnership, or conjunction with any other person, firm, association, or company, and in any part of the world.

J. To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The amount of the capital stock of the said company is five hundred thousand pounds sterling divided into fifty thousand shares of ten pounds each.

The place of business of the said company is located at the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office, the 13th day of November, 1893, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

(Signed) C. J. LEGGATT,
N18 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Neuralgia and Lumbago Permanently Cured in a Few Minutes.

Eye Water Formula by late Sir Henry Marsh, Her Majesty's physician, better than any eye-glass; sure cure. Price, 25 cents.

Toothache (Hollow Tooth) Cure, almost instantaneous and permanent, no pain. Price, 50 cents. Apply to Prof. Trottenham, 56 Pandora street, Victoria. AGENTS: The leading druggists in Victoria, Messrs. Shorbolt, C. E. Jones, R. J. Atwood and C. H. Bowes.

NOTICE.

Thunder Hill Mining Co'y, Limited.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 44 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 5th December, 1893, at 8 p.m.

Objects—Reorganization, and disposition of the Company's property, and generally, the Company's affairs.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. ASPLAND,
Nov2-1m Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a renewal of the license held by me to sell wine and beer in the Balmoral Restaurant, on Douglas street, situated between View and Fort streets.

F. W. GARLAND.
Victoria, B.C., Nov. 14. n14-td

AT LAST WE HAVE IT—Keen, bright and brainy men and women wanted everywhere to take orders for 'SHEPP'S WORLD'S FAIR PHOTOGRAPHED.' Only book of copyrighted photographs of buildings, scenes and exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition; Authorized by the Exposition Management; Official certificate accompanies each volume. Bonanza for workers; drop everything and handle it; you will make money fast; books ready; credit given; big commissions; illustrated circulars, terms, FREE. Address Globe Bible Pub. Co., 328 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill., or Phila., Pa.

o16-eod-20t

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for the transfer to William Joseph Phillips of the license now held by us for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the American Hotel, situate upon Yates Street in the said city of Victoria.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1893.

ROBERT DUDGEON,
HARRY BRICE.

Nov6-1m

Notice---Municipal Act, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell wines, beer and spirituous liquors by retail in the premises known as Duck's Building, situate on Lots numbers 159 A and 160 A, Block 2, Broad Street, in the City of Victoria, B. C.

Dated at Victoria 10th November, 1893.

n10 M. C. BROWN.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a renewal of the license held by me to sell wine, beer and spirituous liquors in the Hotel Victoria, corner of Government and Johnson streets, Victoria, B.C.

P. T. PATTON.
Victoria, Nov. 10, 1893. td

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at the next sitting, to be held on Wednesday, the 13th day of December, 1893, for a renewal of the license granted to me for the sale of wine, spirits, beer and other fermented and intoxicating liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Jandon Hotel, situate upon the west side of Store street in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1893.

n10-13d JOHN TURNER.

—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 105 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS

THOMAS HOOPER ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe30tf

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer, Five Sister Block. n4

FRANK BOURNE (25 years experience). The leading Piano Tuner and Repairer. Send post card or call at 134 Fort St. (Six years resident.) Terms moderate. oct

MADAM LAIRD, Teacher of Vocal Music in all its branches. For terms apply at studio, 161 Vancouver St., corner of Pandora.

E. G. WICKENS, Professor of Music, from the Royal Academy and Guild Hall Schools of Music, London, Eng., is prepared to receive Pupils for Violin, Viola, Cello, Piano and Cornet, &c..; also Harmony and Counterpoint. Terms moderate. Address, 71 View St., near Catholic Ch. Sept22-3m.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolines and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

PIANO TUNING—Room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

S. DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Peil & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, at 8 p.m., in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brothren cordially invited. ja14 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy29 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 139, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, s-19 scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 4, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. PETERSEN, oct29 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St. on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. R. C SMITH Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST Surgeon Dentist. Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving to all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street.

S. A. STODDART The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street. Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c New Main Springs, 75c, Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25, And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

JOSEPH SEARS, Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc. 114 Yates Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND Concert and Dance BY COLUMBIA LODGE NO. 2, I.O.O.F. At Odd Fellows' Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 1

FOR ODD FELLOWS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Tickets (admitting gentleman and two ladies), $1.00; to be had only from the following committee:—

F. W. Dempster, H. L. J. McGuire, H. O. Litchfield (at R. Jamieson's bookstore), S. Sea, Jr., (at H. Waller's store), A. B. McNeil, James Pottinger, A. Henderson, and W. Dempster.

Music by Brown-Richardson orchestra. n25-td

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

ANNUAL SALE OF WORK.

The St. James' Sewing Society will hold their Annual Sale of Work in ST. JAMES' HALL, On SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 2 p. m. ADMISSION 10c. HIGH TEA from 6 to 8. 25c. ENTERTAINMENT in the evening, "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Work." Admission 25c. n22-10

Nanaimo Poultry Show —ON— DECEMBER 20, 21, 22.

Professional Judge. Large Prizes.

For entry forms, rules, etc., address F. W. TEAGUE, Sec. B.C.P.D. & P.S. ASS., Box 23, Victoria. or J. E. R. TAGART, Secretary, Nanaimo.

The E. & N. Railway and S. S. Co. offers excursion rates to members and exhibitors, and to return exhibits free. n27-28-29-30-d—dec1-w

Maternity Home (LATE SAMARITAN) Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Clothed And in His Right Mind

No man can be said to be thoroughly in possession of his senses who does not provide protection against atmospheric changes in the form of an overcoat. We can fit you in a "beauty" from $25.00 up. Our Suitings and Pantings equally good value. Suits from $18.00. Pants from $5.00.

J. W. CREIGHTON, Successor to J. C. Leask & Co'y. No. 86 Government Street.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE, 30 Broad Street.

NOTICE

The 70th drawing for an appropriation in the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad Street, on Wednesday, the 6th December, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Ask for 'GRANBY' Rubber Boots & Shoes.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH, BUTCHER AND PACKER, 72 Yates street. Oc17

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-26c-o11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good wagon. Address F. F., Times office. n29-3t

FOR SALE—First class cash business, good central location, increasing trade, and clearing from $300 to $400 profit per month. Has to be sold on account of sickness. To affect a sale price reduced to $1,400. For further particulars apply to A. W. More & Co., Agents, 70 Douglas street. n25-6

FOR SALE—At hard times prices, three pair of thoroughbred Scotch collies, prize winners, best blood in the country; also several puppies; will sell at a bargain. Write for particulars to James C. Campbell, P. O. Box 1593, Seattle. n25-2w

FOR SALE—A few thoroughbred Berkshire pigs for breeding purposes. Write for prices. J. D. Bryant, Young P. O., B. C. n10-2m-d&w

TO LET.

TO LET—First class well furnished rooms for house keeping. 63 Superior St. n27-tf

TO LET—A fine ranch or farm, cottage and outbuildings close to city. Rent can be worked out by improvements made on the property. A fine place for cattle. Apply 4 Adelphi Block, next to Post office. n27-1w

ONLY TWO LEFT of those cosy cottages; 1 four rooms, $5; 1 five rooms, bath, grates, etc., $10, including water. Apply to Mrs. P. Wilson, grocer, 185 Douglas street. N2-1m

TO LET—Sitting room, dining room, one or two bedrooms and kitchen. All well furnished, references required. Address XX, Times office. n27tf

TO LET—From 21st October instant, the "Albion House," 61 Government Street. For terms and particulars apply to 52 Langley Street, Victoria. Oct2-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

AT HIS POST early and late in Jewett Block, 74 Douglas street, T. W. Pierre, Pioneer Dye Works; clothes made to order, cleaned and repaired, cast off clothing taken in exchange for work. n27-1w

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING in the latest styles and perfect fit guaranteed. Miss Scott, 50 Pandora street. n22-1m

WANTED—To borrow $1000, 8 per cent. on good real estate security. Address, Borrower, Times office. n27-tf

PRACTICAL NAVIGATION TAUGHT by Captain J. Nickells. Terms, etc., on application at E. & N. R.R. boat house. Nov. 1-1m.

The Daily Times.

QUITE NATURAL.

Of course the Colonist has nothing but condemnation for the action taken by the labor delegates at Saturday's conference, and nothing but approval for the course followed by the government. Following its master's example, it affirms that the delegates made demands "imperiously" and "dictatorially," that they "assumed a stand-and-deliver tone," that they took an "unreasonable and selfish stand," and so forth. Then the organ invites the labor organizations that sent these representatives to turn and rend them because of the propositions which they submitted to the government. Whether the labor unions will respond to this invitation must be left to themselves to decide, but we should suppose that the delegates were well aware of their unions' opinions when they drew up their propositions. And why should the government and its organs make a fuss because the delegates presented demands to which the government could not accede? It must have been expected by observers with any degree of intelligence that such demands would be presented at the conference, since the labor organizations had previously pronounced their opinions on several points at issue. How could the government have expected, for instance, that the delegates would consent to the remarkable proposition that an officer chosen by them should collect labor statistics outside the cities, while similar work in the cities should be left to Mr. Gray? Why did the government hold the conference at all, when it must have known in advance the position of the labor organizations? Why did it single out organized labor for a consultation and ignore labor that is not organized, the latter having, according to its own and the Colonist's arguments, rights that must also be respected? The only solution of the mystery that we can find is a vague hope on the government's part that it would be able at the conference to cozen organized labor and gain some support from it. The plan has failed, and hence the bitterness with which the delegates are attacked. Bearing in mind that this was the government's scheme it is easy to understand why the premier and his colleagues were averse to full publicity. It is also easy to understand why they determined to secure publicity at a stage when they thought it would do the labor men harm and themselves good, the positions of the two parties having then shown themselves irreconcilable. Finally it is easy to understand why the ministers and the organs should display bad temper over the collapse of the government's nicely devised scheme.

On Tuesday the Seattle Post-Intelligencer said editorially: "Shingles are to go on the free list. Chinamen make them in British Columbia and the Canadian Pacific will carry them east cheaper than any American road can. More Chinese will now be able to procure employment in Canadian shingle mills." On Wednesday the same paper published an interview with Victor H. Beckman, of Tacoma, who is described as a "walking encyclopedia on the subject," in which he said: "British Columbia shingles cannot compete in the east with the Washington and Oregon product. Unlike a sawmill the bulk of labor employed in a shingle mill is skilled, and as skilled shingle mill labor commands the same remuneration in British Columbia as on Puget Sound, and as the cost of raw material is also about the same there is no danger from that source." The "walking encyclopedia" and the Post-Intelligencer seem to be decidedly at variance.

Montreal Herald:—Is there a man of common sense in Canada who believes that the conspiracy began and ended with McGreevy and Connolly? What did McGreevy do with the money which he stole? He paid it out by cashing orders sent in by Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Hector Langevin and local leaders. Where did these worthies suppose this apparently inexhaustible golden stream had its source? They surely did not suppose that McGreevy was a magician enough to bring sovereigns out of his hat by merely shaking it. Moreover, how came it that McGreevy had this extraordinary power of securing such contracts for the Connolly company? He was only an ordinary member of the House. He had no power in himself to award contracts. They were only given by the government or a responsible member of it. Yet how did it happen that when McGreevy promised a contract it was invariably forthcoming at the proper time? These and a hundred similar questions are being asked by people who believe in fair-play and even-handed justice all round. They see two men jailed for acts which they could not perform without the connivance or approval of the government, and which, when completed, operated not to their own benefit, but to that of the government. And they ask: Why is the avenging arm so short that it cannot strike the greater criminals, whose puppets McGreevy and Connolly were?

The Vancouver World is of opinion that "there is no more need of such a railway as the British Pacific than there is for a fifth wheel to a coach or a trail to the moon. It cannot be classed as a colonization road, for the country through which it is to pass is not agricultural, nor even a lumbering or mining section." It also says:

"So far as known to us there is not the slightest chance for the project materializing for many years to come, if ever, and those who are continually trying to deceive the people by base and foundationless reports, such as that the line has been located for so many miles, and that operations on construction will be begun at once, as well as that millions of dollars have been subscribed in an hour or two, will have to be made to understand that such humbuggery, which goes down doubtless on the other side of the line, finds no response in British possessions where money and brains, not wind and gall, talk. The fact is that the project is away in the clouds, and likely to stay there, and if its promoters are unable to finance the scheme on a government grant of 20,000 acres of land per mile they should drop it as they would a hot potato. We can readily understand the regret with which this will be done by those who expected to make their hundreds of thousands, yea, even millions out of the affair. But British Columbians are not so gullible as many take them to be—even if there are many of our people in the swim in this matter with penniless alien adventurers."

All of which must be interesting reading for Premier Davie and certain of his friends.

The Toronto Empire is in a state of mind over the Winnipeg election. It avers that "beyond a doubt the majority piled up for him (Mr. Martin) was due to wholesale fraud, which will be exposed in due course." There has been a certain amount of exposure already, but unfortunately for the Empire's theory the "wholesale fraud" has been shown to be on the Conservative side. The good Mr. Chamberlain, who was sent by the Toronto heelers to help out the Winnipeg heelers, polled no less than 16 votes for the Conservative party—according to his own account.

AFTER TEN YEARS.

The Affairs of the Late Samuel McNutt Finally Settled.

Samuel McNutt, a Nanaimo miner, was drowned while on his way from Victoria to Tacoma on the steamer North Pacific in August, 1883, and his estate has just been settled by F. B. Gregory of the firm of Belyea & Gregory, who was appointed administrator of the estate of the deceased. The principal property belonging to the deceased was $4,000, which has been in the provincial treasury for over ten years. Mr. Gregory has succeeded in obtaining the money for the heirs, who live in New Brunswick.

In August, 1883, McNutt, who was suffering from a mild form of insanity, was sent from Nanaimo on one of the steamers then running, with a note from a friend to the superintendent of provincial police. The writer of the note requested the superintendent to care for McNutt and see that he was sent to his home in New Brunswick. The note stated that the man had $4,000 in his possession. The superintendent, when the deceased came to his office, induced him to place the $4,000 in the safe. Thinking that McNutt was able to care for himself and would not leave the city without the money the superintendent allowed him to walk around. Anxiety was beginning to be felt for him when the news reached Victoria that he had been drowned on his way to Tacoma. It was afterwards learned that he had money secreted in his clothing in addition to the $4,000 he had deposited in the superintendent's safe. After McNutt's death the $4,000 was placed in the provincial treasury, and not until last year was a claimant found for it. The claimant was Thomas Nutt of Nova Scotia, who placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Gregory, with the results as related.

Have You Discovered That Partridge is really giving up the millinery department? If not, for prices just see his window, 88 Yates street. Felt hats, 10 and 25 cents. A fine fur-trimmed hat for 50 cents. Be in time and have first choice.

At Russell & McDonald's, Children's white fur boas, 35c.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

To the Editor: I think people who undertake to instruct others ought to at least give some study to their subject. I am led to this reflection from reading a letter on municipal affairs from the pen of Mr. Joshua Davies. This gentleman attributes the fall in real estate prices and lowering of rents to what he terms my "policy of retrenchment," which he further says has been carried to the point of starvation. The absurdity of this contention is almost too apparent to discuss. He might just as well attribute the financial panic and and bank failures in the United States and the general commercial crash throughout the world to my being mayor of Victoria, B. C. The fact is the real estate boom on this coast collapsed before I ever thought of becoming a candidate for municipal honors; the depreciation was the natural result of inflation and has been felt less in Victoria than in many other places. The municipal council is composed of ten persons, whose business is to manage the civic affairs; it is not a legislature or a parliament. It is simply absurd to apply the term "policy" to matters of mere management. But is it even in the slightest degree true that retrenchment has been carried to the starvation point?

The corporation expended in 1892 the following:

For general expenditure	$370,602 02
For payment of debt of previous councils	192,348 80
For street expenditure out of loan	12,456 81
For sewerage under the commissioners	95,088 56
Total one year	$678,456 21

The total expenditure made throughout the province by the provincial government five years ago was $789,000, including revenue and borrowed money.

I do not think the large expenditure of $678,000 in one year by a city with a population of 25,000 can truthfully be characterized as starvation for lack of expenditure.

The expenditure of corporation funds in the community this year will be between five and six hundred thousand dollars. Where, then, is the starvation for lack of expenditure? How much does Mr. Davies expect the citizens to expend?

Mr. Davies prescribes an application to the legislature for a special municipal charter. Does he know this city had such and was only too pleased to be rid of it? Vancouver and New Westminster both have special charters which have cost them thousands of dollars. Vancouver applies every year for amendments, to make which never costs the city less than one thousand dollars each time, and oftener in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred dollars. It is the desire of these cities to come under a general municipal act entirely, and amendments are placed each year in the general act with that object in view. One of the main difficulties these cities experience in coming under the municipal act is its restriction as to debt and the taxation limit, their rate of taxation being even now higher than the municipal act allows, especially when the rebate of one-sixth is taken into consideration. Even the city of Nanaimo has had a special section inserted in the act excluding the interest on its debenture indebtedness from the taxation rate limit. Victoria keeps the general rate within the limit, yet you can find numbers of taxpayers who complain that taxation is too high.

Some of the views expressed by Mr. Davies on sewerage matters are sound, others are quite impracticable as things exist to-day in Victoria. My experience teaches me that the workman requires to be paid in cash; he cannot wait until the corporation can realize cash from a lien on property. The council have no sewerage funds at their disposal to pay laborers to any extent. The mistake made this year was in asking too large a loan for sewerage; the result was as I anticipated, the rejection by the ratepayers for a year.

The other subjects involving expenditure mentioned by Mr. Davies have all been propounded for years and can be brought to fruition at any time when the ratepayers wish to borrow money. Mr. Davies advocates placing the water works, the sewerage work and the park in the hands of commissioners. The water works has been by special act of the legislature from its inception, and is now, in the hands of a commissioner, and such sewerage as has been done under the separate system has been in the hands of commissioners. Beacon Hill park has been twice in the hands of commissioners.

Mr. Davies advocates assessing land at its full value. That is the state of the law to-day. He also thinks improvements should not be taxed. The act empowers the council to exempt improvements wholly or partially from taxation, and as a matter of fact improvements this year are exempt entirely from the special rate levied for the use of the board of health, and a number of people object to it.

Mr. Davies advocates a special levy of five mills on property for the sick poor. On this year's assessment that would have made an additional $90,000 of taxation and would have been illegal. Mr. Davies thinks that all the loans should be funded—I presume he means consolidated, for they are funded now. He also thinks that inscribed stock should be issued. Before a municipality could issue inscribed stock, even if desirable, legislation would have to take place on the subject both in the imperial house of commons and in the provincial legislature. To further discuss the subject of debt consolidation would take up too much of your space and my time.

Mr. Davies thinks that active and energetic application should be made to the Dominion government to hand over the Indian reserve to the city, but as the property belongs to the province and not to the Dominion, one might just as sensibly ask Mr. Davies to transfer it to the city.

ROBERT BEAVEN.

Nov. 30th, 1893.

THE CONFERENCE.

To the Editor:—It seems to me that the Colonist is trying to lay the result of the labor conference, held on the 25th of November, entirely on the shoulders of the labor delegates, but I can assure you if that meeting had been reported, so that the public could be in a position to render a verdict, the decision would be in favor of the delegates. It is impossible now for me to give you all the arguments advanced by the delegates in support of their resolutions, and will simply give you a brief outline of their position. We will take the first three resolutions. When this labor hall was before the house, the Victoria Trades and Labor Council appointed a committee, of which I was a member, to meet Col. Baker and give him our views in regard to the bill. We met him and from our standpoint told him our reasons why men from the ranks of labor should be appointed to gather labor statistics. The only argument that he had against our propositions was that as the bill was solely in the interest of labor, to appoint men from the ranks of labor to work the department would be to raise the employers up in arms against the bureau. I then asked him if he would, in the event of none of the officers being taken from the ranks of labor, grant workingmen the right to oppose such action.

The way the delegates viewed the situation was that the bill was introduced not to benefit labor but to provide snaps for supporters of the government, and if such was not the case, the only way labor would reap the benefit of the bureau would be by having men from the ranks to gather statistics. Of course, at the meeting on Saturday evening, after we contended for about three-quarters of an hour for the admission of reporters, Mr. Baker proceeded to inform us what the government intended to do in the matter. The programme laid down was that Mr. Gray should gather the statistics in the four cities and the man from the ranks of labor would gather the same in the outlying districts. Now the delegates claimed that as the cities are the labor centres, organized labor is more directly interested there than in the outlying districts, for what is there in Cariboo bearing on the shipwrights' trade, or in Kootenay that is of any great interest to the building trades? Or what would there be that is of any importance to the members of the typographical union in the Okanagan country, unless it be the office of the Vernon News? We did not consider that sufficient to warrant us in accepting the office of gathering the statistics in the outlying districts.

Resolution No. 4, in which we agree to give no information unless organized labor is fully represented, means that we are of opinion that it is of the utmost importance to us that men from our ranks should administer the department, and the government in its wisdom think that a retired merchant can do the work better, we are quite willing to let the one who draws the salary do the work.

Resolution No. 5 refers to compulsory arbitration. We are of opinion that it is of just as much importance that a labor dispute should be arbitrated as the question of a railroad's right to run through a man's property. In the case of the railroad it is considered that as it is in the interest of the public that railroads should be built, it is also of great importance that no individual be allowed to block the progress of that which will be a benefit to the public; therefore, if a man has a piece of land which a railroad company wants for right of way, and will not take the price offered him by the company for it, he is compelled to arbitrate and accept the decision of the arbitrators. And who shall say that the lockout of the Nanaimo miners, or any other lockout or strike, is not a public calamity, and should not be settled by arbitrators as soon as possible? The delegates contend that parties to labor disputes should be compelled to arbitrate, but the government contend that public opinion will induce men to arbitrate. Now I ask you what weight public opinion had with the Dunsmuirs during the lockout in Nanaimo, or with Carnegie of Homestead? I think it had none. Therefore we think to make arbitration beneficial, it should be compulsory.

In reference to resolution No. 6, in view of the fact that none but American citizens are allowed to work on American public works, we think it is only just that British subjects should have the preference on all the contracts let by our government.

Resolution 7, asking the government to insert a clause in all contracts let by them to the effect that all the trade rules in the locality in which the contracts are let be observed, we think it reasonable. For instance, bricklayers' wages may be $5 per day of nine hours in Victoria and in Toronto or Montreal may be only $3.50 for ten hours' work. You see an eastern contractor, by bringing his men with him would have a great advantage over contractors in this country. Besides the men who contribute the funds to carry on public work would be compelled to stand around and see others getting what they should justly have the privilege of earning. I shall not take up any more of your space, but in conclusion will say that I regret very much that our meeting was not reported.

ARTHUR H. DUTTON.

Victoria, Nov. 30.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Rev. J. C. Tolmie of Brantford has accepted a call to St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Windsor.

L. Z. Joncas, M. P. for Gaspe, is seriously ill of heart disease and fears are entertained for his recovery.

It is announced that H. H. Cook, ex-M. P., will contest Muskoka against Col. O'Brien at the next Dominion election.

A Fort McLeod despatch says: Dr. Wm. Allen, collector of customs and an ex-mayor of Cornwall and police magistrate, is dying.

The first C. P. R. train on the Galt Coal Company's line, which has been altered to the standard gauge, arrived in Lethbridge on Wednesday.

President Van Horne, of the C. P. R., referring to the alleged cut in connection with the Soo route, says that any cutting of rates on the part of the Soo exists only in the imagination of reporters. Ever since the Northern Pacific broke up the existing tariff each of the transcontinental lines has made its own rates.

F. W. Terry, who captained the Canadian team in the recent international cricket match, and who was stationed as Church of England minister at Red Deer a few months ago, is said to be insane. He came from the north last week and on Saturday was taken to the N. W. M. P. barracks charged with insanity. It is reported that he has been previously confined in an asylum.—Calgary Tribune.

A block has occurred in the personation prosecutions arising out of the late election in Winnipeg. It has been presumed that the returning officer would not send the papers and poll books off till Wednesday, as the statute provides for an interval of six days from the date of the return. Mr. Clark says he has been under the impression that it was his duty, if no recount were demanded to despatch all the papers to Ottawa as soon as possible and he did so.

A Sure Thing

London Hospital Cough Cure in the treatment of throat and lung affections.

COCHRANE & MUNN,

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates-Douglas Sts.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Bowes' Bronchial Balsam Cures Coughs. 27 Johnson. *

—Ladies, Hinde's curling pins at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—The members of the Rhea company were at the New England yesterday.

—Japan and Russian coast charts and sailing directions. J. Johnston & Co. *

—The Albion cricket club gave a well-attended concert in Instiute hall last night.

—A fine line of Sheffield carvers in cases just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—A large line of carvers in and out of cases of best Sheffield makers just opened at Weiler Bros'. *

—The bark Dominion, docked at Nanaimo, has had another writ served on her for $180 due the Sayward Mill Co. The claim has been satisfied.

—The beauty, elegance, artistic decorations and low prices of our immense line of lamps will surprise you. Come and see them at Weiler Bros'. *

—F. Victor Austin is arranging for a series of four subscription concerts during the winter months. Some of the best musicians in the province will assist.

—H. Kennedy of Snohomish and Mrs. M. A. Murphy of Seattle were married at the Hotel Victoria yesterday. Rev. P. McF. Macleod performed the ceremony.

—The Paragon Oil Co. complain that they have to pay more duty on the Paragon oil than on Pratt's Astral oil, because the Paragon oil is a much finer test and quality. *

—This is the last day upon which tenders for the new government buildings will be received. The bids are to be opened immediately, but it will probably be several days before a decision is reached.

—The second entertainment of the Diocesan Literary and Scientific society will take place in Temperance hall, Pandora avenue, this evening. A. H. Scaife will lecture on "Wit and Humor," and there will be a musical programme. Bishop Perrin will be present.

—Harry Pratt, formerly employed by Gus Holmes in the B. A. P. company's canneries, died at his home in Maitland, N. S., on the 18th inst. of consumption. He went east several weeks ago in search of health.

—Jos. Pierson last evening delivered a lecture in the James Bay Methodist church on "Life in South Africa." The attendance was large and the lecture was listened to with interest. During the evening the speaker advised British Columbians not to emigrate to Africa.

Dr. Edgar Parker, graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, has opened an office in the Clarence block, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, over Central drug store, where he is prepared to practice all branches of his profession. Crown and bridge work a specialty; prices moderate; satisfaction guaranteed. *

—The Willing Workers of Christ Church cathedral will give a sale of work at the cathedral schools on December 13. The members have been very busy preparing for the event. Bishop Perrin has consented to be present and open the bazaar at three o'clock of the afternoon mentioned. The bazaar is being given to raise funds for the Christmas festivals.

—Delegates from the boards of trade of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster will this evening wait on the provincial government to urge upon them the desirability of having a British Columbia exhibit at the Midwinter fair. The delegates will meet the government shortly after the arrival of the steamer from Vancouver. The council of the Victoria board will meet at eight o'clock this evening to appoint their delegates.

—George Ellery's sentence has been reduced to one month. Judge Walkem had sentenced him to three months, but the judgment was not recorded and therefore could be altered. Evidence was yesterday furnished of the weak condition of the prisoner, and Attorney-General Davie interposed on behalf of the convicted man. Ellery was convicted of stealing and keeping a retriever dog belonging to Mr. Boscowitz.

—The sub-committee on supply submitted their report to the general committee of the Merchants' Exchange club yesterday afternoon. The report was adopted and the premises will be furnished as soon as possible. A liberal offer was made by an eastern firm to supply some of the goods required, but the general committee decided to keep as much of the club's funds as possible in the city and to dispense the club's patronage as far as possible amongst members of the club. An endeavor will be made to have the club opened next week.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's *

—The residents of Wellington are already enjoying skating.

—There was no police court this morning. The police cells were empty last night.

—The Salvation Army will hold a social time light meeting at the Broad street barracks to-night.

—Many ratepayers are registering for municipal electorate. The time for qualifying ends next Monday. Extra clerks are engaged making out the new list.

—Mr. Chandler, of the East Wellington colliery, has sold all the well trained and valuable mules used in his colliery to Dunsmuir & Sons, of the Wellington collieries.

—A. Dick, inspector of mines, visited Wellington yesterday. He reports that No. 4 pit, which was flooded early in the year, is working steadily, the daily output being about 200 tons.

—The box sheet for the Rob Roy performance can be seen at Jamieson's after 10 o'clock to-morrow. The sale of tickets has already been large, and those desiring to reserve seats should do so at once.

—The C. P. R. telegraph line is now open for business to the following points in Kootenay district: Lardeau, Kaslo, Nakusp, Nelson, New Denver, Robson and Saywards. The rates are 90 and 6 day and 60 and 4 night for 10 words, exclusive of address and signature.

—Several good companies are announced to appear at the Victoria opera house during December. The dates are: 4th, Sara Lord Bailey; 6th, Barlow's Minstrels; 8th, Rob Roy; 18th and 19th, Frank Daniels in "Little Puck"; 20th, Schilling's Minstrels. Dan'l Sully has also written for dates, which have not yet been fixed.

—An endeavor is being made by the department of marine to have the three pilotage districts managed by one board. At present there is a board of commissioners for each district, one on the mainland, one at Victoria and the other at Nanaimo. Capt. Gaudin has already conferred with the Nanaimo board in reference to the matter, but as yet has not met the Victoria and Vancouver boards.

—Fire record for November: November 7—2:30 p.m. Box 61. Crossed wires. No fire. Nov. 14—6:15 p.m. Box 61. Fire at Kwong Lee building, 41 Cormorant street. Cause, defective stovepipes. Loss $25. Nov. 26.—7:10 p.m. Box 31. Fire on roof of two-story brick building, No. 106 Yates street. Cause, throwing burning clothing on roof from adjoining building. Loss, $10. Alarms during month, 3; loss, $35.

—The installation of officers of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian society takes place this evening at 7.30. After installation the newly installed officers and members of the society will proceed to the Driard to the annual banquet of the association. The officers to be installed are: Robert Irving, president; John Coltart, first vice-president; J. Colquhoun, second vice-president; J. R. Carmichael, treasurer; E. C. Smith, secretary. The directors are Captain John Irving, R. P. Rithet, H. D. Helmcken, A. Tolmie, George Walker and George Bishop. George Webb is warden and James Deans bard.

—The work of fitting up the new fire hall in James Bay has been completed. A two-horse hose cart will be stationed there and a driver will occupy the adjoining house. The hose cart will have 650 feet of hose. Swinging harness has been fitted up and a telephone put in. Box 6 is the number of the fire alarm placed inside the hall. The hose cart will turn out to all fires in James Bay and in town. When an alarm is turned in from the northern portion of the town, the hose cart will come into town to one of the other fire halls and be in readiness, if called upon, either to respond to another alarm for further aid or to turn out should another fire occur.

—Adolph M. Harding of Kamloops and Miss J. M. H. Pope, eldest daughter of Dr. S. D. Pope, superintendent of education, were married at St. James's church by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large and fashionable attendance. The bride wore a white silk crepe dress with orange blossoms, and was attended by her sisters, the Misses Ruth, Bernie and Gilsie Pope. Percy A. Jenns was best man and the ushers were Carey Pope and Jack Harding. The bride was given away by Dr. Pope. A reception at the home of the bride followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Harding left for the Sound on the City of Kingston. They will make their home in Kamloops.

—A new departure has been made by the ladies of the St. James' sewing society in connection with their sale of work and high tea on Saturday afternoon next. They have decided to serve tea to children between 5 and 6 o'clock, and numerous visitors will doubtless be on hand to watch the merry faces of the little ones. The ladies would impress upon their patrons the necessity of attending the sale early, so that they may not lose the oportunity of purchasing the magnificent fancy work which is offered. The tickets of admission to Mrs. Jarley's waxwork entertainment are of most unique design, after that great master, Brownie. The tickets draw 25 cents without any persuasion, and at the close of the entertainment any one can have them forf framing by applying at the door.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The ... Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alu...
Used ... Millions of Homes—40 Years the Stan...ard.

$4 **"CABINETS"** $4
Per Doz.

$5 **"CORONAS"** $5
Per Doz.

The newest and most beautiful style of Photo. Soft, delicate and artistic.

These prices are for Xmas trade.

SKENE LOW, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

Northwest Coast Sealskins Go 20 per Cent Under Old Prices.

Hall, Goepel & Co. received another cablegram from London last evening announcing that Northwest coast skins declined 20 per cent under the prices brought at the autumn sales of 1892. Mr. Hall is of the opinion that the entire catch of the schooners was classed under that head, as his advices related to skins taken in Japanese and Russian waters. Local estimates place the average net returns to the sealers at $10 a skin. The news from London is of a decidedly disheartening nature to the sealers. In many instances actual cost was $9, and the margins will not pay salaries for watching seasons and interest on the money invested. It is said that some of the schooners will not go out next year, but that remains to be seen. There certainly will be many laid up if Japan and Russia acquiesce in the regulations. However, the latter action is improbable. It is likely that a general reduction in every branch of the business will be seen next season. Another factor in the future of the industry is the dispute between the present government at Washington and the Alaska Fur Co. The Harrison administration limited the company to a catch of 7,500 skins, for which they were to pay an amount proportionate with the allowance of the lease. Now the Cleveland administration has demanded full payment for this year, and if the reduction is held to be illegal the company will certainly kill all the seals they can next year.

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA

Presented by Rhea Before a Packed House Last Night.

Mlle. Rhea, the talented Belgian actress, presented the play "The Queen of Sheba," by Barbusse, at the Victoria theatre last night and pleased the audience. Rhea had a packed house. Every seat was taken before the doors of the theatre were opened; many had reserved their sittings two or thre days ahead.

The play is a four-act spectacular drama, and this is the first season of its production. Although written by a Frenchman, a well-known litterateur and histrionic student of Paris, the theatre-goers of that town have not yet had a chance to pronounce judgment upon it. Rhea first presenting it on this side of the Atlantic. The plot of the play is simple and does not require any strenuous effort to follow. Hiram of Tyre, a worker of brass, as the Bible describes him, is engaged by Solomon to finish the decorations of the great temple at Jerusalem. He completes his work, but not before he falls in love with a woman he has never seen. Hiram saw a cameo portrait of her in the hands of Solomon. This cameo he asks and receives from Solomon as payment for his work on the temple. The Queen of Sheba has come to see the magnificent temple. Hiram sees her. Seh is the original of the cameo portrait. In the court of King Solomon Hiram declares his love; the queen is angry and calls upon her betrothed, Jabez, prince of Ophir, to avenge the insult. Hiram fights with Jabez and disarms him, but Hiram is cast into prison and brought before the queen, who would kill him herself with her silver dagger, but better feelings prevail and the dagger is cast away. Already she shows by her actions that a stronger feeling than pity has conquered her. Jabez conspires with Balkis, first maid in waiting to the Queen of Sheba, to poison Hiram. Balkis loves Hiram, but her affections are unrequited. Hiram drinks the fatal cup supposed to have been prepared by the queen, dies and is entombed, only to be restored to life by Balkis, who had merely given him a sleeping potion. The queen publicly declares her love for Hiram and is finally wedded to him. Jabez, disgraced, commits suicide, and Hiram is created prince of Ophir in his stead by Solomon.

Rhea was heartily applauded when she appeared on the stage. She was attired in all th emagnificence of the ancient Egyptians and well sustained her character as a proud queen. When Hiram discloses his love for her the dramatist gives a clance for the display of dramatic talent. Rhea acts grandly in this scene, when, with livid face and angry mien she calls upon the mighty Solomon to avenge the insult offered her by one who, in her own kingdom, had once been in bondage. With the disarming of Jabez by Hiram the anger of the queen has reached its zenith. She regards Hiram as a worm of the earth, a low-born slave, whose life must pay the penalty of his crime, but from Jabez she turns away and cannot help contrasting the manly bearing of Hiram with the skulking manner of her betrothed. From that moment love is kindled in her queenly breast. In no act does she more show her womanliness than when raising the dagger to strike Hiram, who bears his breast for her thrust. The dagger drops from her hand; she is in love, and with a slave. This is a very thrilling scene, and here Rhea holds the audience enchanted. The scene in the sepulchre exhibits the contending affections of woman. W. S. Hart, as Hiram of Tyre, is a young actor who will yet be heard from in more important roles. John Palmer makes a good King Solomon. He is a large man, with a deep voice, and acts like a king who had as good an opinion of himself as did King Soloman. Joseph O'Meara has a minor part as Jabez, but what chance he had he improved. Edith Meek as Balkis played the part of the despondent lover with great credit.

The scenery and dresses were in keeping with the good performance. The only bad effect was that the lines were cut short. The steamer Kingston was kept in waiting for the company.

A 1

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

At Russell & McDonald's.

Boys' very heavy seven and one ribbed all wool black hose in any size, 25c.

Drums, Guns, Pistols, Cannons,

Daggers, swords and air rifles, kid dolls, flannel dolls, hair stuffed dolls, talking dolls, crying dolls, laughing dolls, and dolls, rocking horses, hobby horses, platform horses, wooden horses and velocipedes, doll carriages, express wagons, wheelbarrows and every description of toys and fancy goods for Xmas presents known at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

Passengers for California.

A large number of local passengers and several easterners left for California this morning by the steamer Walla Walla. The local cabin passengers were: Miss L. Cameron, Mrs. B. Humphrey, C. H. Freeman, Miss Smith, Miss Ferris, Miss L. Shorter, Mrs. A. H. Berry and son, W. D. Heywood, P. Almis, J. A. Bowker, C. H. Boyer, W. R. Gouin, B. Gouin, G. J. Platt and Mrs. Chas. Gordon. The through passengers were: R. M. Mitchell, F. Sherwood, H. T. Findley, Thos. Walsh and H. T. Plumpton and wife.

At Death's Door.

Thomas Shaw, manager of the Albion iron works, this morning received a dispatch from Chicago stating that his eldest daughter, Mrs. J. Kuna, was dying at that city. Mr. and Mrs. Kuna are well known in Victoria, where they resided for many years, Mr. Kuna being the junior member of the firm of Shaw & Kuna, who amalgamated with the Albion iron works company. Mr. and Mrs. Kuna afterwards removed to Tacoma, where Mr. Kuna took the management of the N. P. R. car shops. They have been residing in Chicago for several years. Mrs. Kuna was very popular in Victoria. It is feared she cannot live.

BRIEF LOCALS.

—During November there were 32 interments at Ross Bay.

—On Friday afternoon a special meeting of the city council will be held to put through business that will not brook delay.

—A party of 21 California people left for the east yesterday morning over the C. P. R. They arrived up on the Queen on Tuesday night.

—Capt. Luke McGrath, of this city, and Miss E. Buchanan, of Prospect, N. S., were married on the 12th inst. at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston.

—During November 15 marriage licenses were issued by Sheriff McMillan. There were 27 births, 19 deaths and 12 marriages registered during the same.

—Henry Miller, George Miller, Frank Wells, Percy Carter and James Reid are five British Columbians who leave tonight for South Africa. They go east over the N. P., thence south via Southampton.

—Maple lodge, Duncan's, K. of P., have elected officers as follows: C. C., A. M. Watson, M. D.; V. C., W. P. Jaynes; prelate, A. Robinson; master-at-arms, A. C. Aitken; K. of R. S., A. J. Bell; M. of F., H. Fry, C. E.; M. of E., I. N. Evans; M. of W., T. Tansey.

—Ald. R. Nightingale came down from Nanaimo to-day as a delegate of the committee from the four cities of the province that will this evening meet the government to urge the desirability of having an exhibit at the midwinter fair. Mayor Haslam intended to come down but was prevented through illness.

—Police court returns for November are: Infraction of street by-law, 3; safekeeping, 3; supplying liquor to Indians, 2; illegal possession of liquor, 2; drunk, 29; assault, 6; vagrancy, 5; murder, 1; larceny, 5; supplying liquor to minors, 1; infraction of the pharmacy act, 2; injury to property, 1; infraction dentistry act, 1; threatening language, 2; frequenting house of ill-fame, 2.

THE MAYORALTY.

To the Electors of Victoria:

I beg to intimate that I am a candidate for re-election as Mayor, and respectfully solicit your support.

ROBERT BEAVEN.

28th November, 1893.

MAYORALTY.

To the Voters of the City of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I beg to announce myself as a candidate for the office of mayor for the ensuing year, and most respectfully solicit your votes and interest.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN TEAGUE.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 27th, 1893. n27-td

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership existing since 1889 between Di Chu, Yee Pook, Dap Um and Ham Foo, under the firm name of Yick Lung & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Di Chu retiring. The firm will not be responsible for any bills contracted by Di Chu after this date. Bills of all goods heretofore purchased by Di Chu must be presented before December 1st, 1893.

YEE POOK,
DAP UM,
HAM FOO.

(Yick Lung & Co., 34 Pisgard St.)
Victoria, November 16, 1893. n16-1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as wood and coal dealers, general teaming, etc., under the name and style of Perry & Graham, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Allan Graham retiring from the business which will be continued by Joseph Perry, who will collect all accounts due the partnership and discharge all the liabilities of the same.

Dated at Victoria, the 29th day of November, A.D. 1893.

JOSEPH PERRY,
ALLAN GRAHAM.

n29-2w

$25 and $6

$25 is the price of our Suits, which cannot be bought elsewhere for less than $35.
$6 is the price of our Pants, which will cost you $10 anywhere else.
These prices cannot be approached by others. They will continue only a short time. Come early and avoid the rush.

D. Campbell, 88 Government Street.

THE STANLEY HOUSE

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

Additional Reductions

In our MANTLE AND JACKET Department.
Only a few garments left.

Millinery

Prices Lower than ever.

New Furs

All the latest novelties in Boas, Capes, Storm Collars, Muffs, Etc, at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Our Stock of

Heavy Goods

Suitable for the weather is well assorted. Prices as usual AWAY DOWN.

Buyers of Dry Goods

It is to your interest to give us a call before purchasing.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

Just Arrived

Limburg Cheese
Brick Cream Cheese
Sap Sago Cheese
Roquefort Cheese
Fromage de Brie Cheese

Japanese Oranges

Also to hand for Xmas Trade.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Tenders for Slashing.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned till noon on Saturday, Dec. 2nd, for slashing 50 acres more or less on the Parliament Farm, Victoria, B. C.

D. R. KER,
125 Government St.

n24-td

Argyle House

A Complete Stock of

Hosiery

In Our Well Known Wear Well Brand

Women's Plain Black Cashmere Hose.

Women's Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose.

Children's Plain Black Cashmere Hose.

Children's Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose.

Children's Heavy Wool Hose in Black.

Boys' Heavy Wool Knicker-bocker Hose, in Black—Cannot be beaten for wear.

Just received one more case of

Womens' Black Wool Hose, 25c. a pair.

A Big Lot of Remnants of Carpets 50 per cent. below wholesale prices.

Remnants of Dress Goods, Flannels, &c., very cheap.

J. Horner & Co.

FOR SALE.

The following desirable residence and grounds are offered for sale by private contract.

No. 204 Yates street, in the city of Victoria, better known and described as Lot No. 972, according to the official map of the city.

The house is situated on the north side of Yates street, and is built of brick with stone foundation, and is almost new and in first-class repair, with 10 rooms, bathroom and basement, stable and outbuildings; within ten minutes' walk of the P. O.

Apply to

JOHN HAGGERTY,
155 Yates Street.
ALAN S. DUMBLETON,
51 Langley street,
Victoria, B.C.

n18-1m

NEW GOODS
Finnan Haddies
AT **R. H. JAMESON'S,**
33 FORT STEET.

Why Worry?

Your temper with ill-fitting spectacles or eyeglasses, or your eyes with glasses wholly unsuitable? If in need of glasses consult us. Never mind the price, we can suit you within your means.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.,

THE ONLY OPTICIANS,
37 Fort Street.

FOR SALE.

The lease and furniture of about 50 finely furnished rooms in connection with a first class hotel, centrally located and clearing $250 per month above expenses. Every room occupied.

For further particulars apply to

WINNETT & COOPER,
18 Trounce Avenue.

a16-1m

TEA FIGHT TALKERS.

Typical Tea-Meeting Speeches of a Certain Class.

The Smith Corners people may be supposed to have held their annual tea meeting on a recent evening. The attendance was good, especially of the young people and the interest was quite equal to that displayed on any former occasion. The refreshments were bounteous and included fowl from every poultry yard in the neighborhood, the turkey tribe being the best represented. Ample justice was done to the creature comforts, especially by the clergymen and the representatives of the local press. The music was good. The artistic manner in which some of the numbers were rendered, showed quite clerly that the music master as well as the school master, has been abroad in this country. The speeches speak volumes for themselves. Even in the condensed form in which we lay them before our readers, the originality, brilliance, eloquence and humor displayed by the orators will show that the people of Smith's Corners enjoyed a rare oratorical treat.

The chairman having introduced himself at considerable length, announced the Rev. Mr. Lightweight as the first speaker of the evening. We regret that we cannot find room for Mr. Lightweight's effort. To condense it would be an impossibility for the best of reasons, so we give his introduction verbatim, and from the originality and sparkling humor of these opening sentences our readers can form some idea of the body and peroration of the speech—that is if they can bring themselves to think that it had any body or peroration.

Mr. Lightweight said, "Mr. Chairman and friends, I am glad to be here. Yes, I say, I am glad to be here. I like these meetings. They promote union sentiment among the different denominations. At these meetings, the Methodists and Presbyterians and Baptists can meet on a common platform. Yes, I say, on a common plaform. I am glad to be here. I like these meetings. Why should we not live together in harmony. We are all working together for one common end. I like these meetings. I am glad to be here. Your pastor and I have always been good friends. I enjoyed your tea very much. Your turkey is good. (Applause.) You are a fine people. (Applause.) these meetings. I told my wife when I was leaving home that I would have a good time to-night at the Corners, and I am having it. (Tremendous applause.) I always like to come to the Corners. (Applause.) You are a fine people. (Applause.) And that reminds me of a story I once heard of an Irishman who always liked to go to the fair. You know Irishmen always like to go to fairs. (Great laughter.) The speaker then went on for 40 minutes in the singularly original and brilliant style in which he begun. The last words of his lofty peroration, were: "I like these meetings. I am glad to be here."

After several attempts at the humorous—attempts that were not highly successful, the chairman introduced Rev. Mr. Comical, who displayed his originality and touched the feeling of the audience in his opening sentence by saying: "I am glad to be here." He then complimented the ladies and declared that he always did admire ladies. As the interest in his speech increased, he made a grand climax by asking, Where would we be without the ladies? When the applause which followed this splendid and highly original interrogatory had subsided, the speaker switched off to the supper table, and declared that he was so full that he could hardly speak. This master-stroke of oratorical genius fairly brought down the house. A few people of rather severe taste, did not see anything to laugh at, but the crowd roared and cheered. The speaker then took a turn at the different denominations and rehashed some alleged jokes from Sam Jones, Ram's Horn and various other high authorities. The less thoughtful portion of the audience enjoyed this part of the speech immensely. He then tried to be very funny at the expense of the politicians, and told a few anecdotes with a flavor as old as the tomb of Julius Caesar. The closing part of the speech consisted of several personal allusions that were meant to be clever, but were simply impertinent. The greater part of the audience enjoyed the speech immensely, and Mr. Comical took his seat amidst great applause.

Mr. Puffer was the next speaker, and his effort was a modest description of all the great things he had done since he was a small boy. Beginning at the time that his mother did not use her slipper on him half so much as she should have done, he detailed his mighty deeds down to his last revival meeting. Some of the audience declared that Mr. Puffer was the greatest man that ever visited the Corners.

Mr. Propriety was next introduced, and began to deliver a sensible, informing speech, but as soon as the younger part of the audience discovered that it was sensible, they began to converse aloud, throw cakes, and give various other signs of good breeding and high intellectual refinement. Mr. Propriety desisted. Votes of thanks to everybody brought out eight additional speeches. The chairman then delivered his thirteenth speech for the evening, and the curtain fell on Smith's Corners tea meeting. Several good people went home wondering whether that kind of meeting does the church any good.—"Knoxonian" in Canada Presbyterian.

At a Turkish Postoffice Window.

They do not rush things in Constantinople as they do in American cities. The Turks love ceremony and have peculiar notions as to what constitutes politeness. We walk to the stamp window and ask for a stamp of the denomination we require. The clerk shoves it out, we put down the money and depart. The entire transaction has not occupied a minute, and hardly a dozen words spoken.

But in Istambol a different scene would be enacted. Let us stand in the post-office corridor a few minutes and watch the proceedings.

An elderly Turk, with gorgeous turban, approaches the window. After a series of very low and obsequious salaams, he lays his right hand upon his heart and begins:

"May this gracious morn prove a most happy one for thee, sir." The official returns the salutation, and adds, "What commandest thou?"

"Wouldst thou vouchsafe thy servant several stamps which which to send letters to America? As thou mayest know, my son, Abdullah Effendi, the glass merchant of Ak Serai, is abiding at this moment in Chicago, where he is visiting the Grand Bazaar, and his family are desirous of communicating with him. Though I myself know not how to write, yet he is the son of my brother, the pipe-bowl manufacturer, skilled in that art, and he hath promised to oblige us in this matter."

"Very well, O worthy sir! but how many stamps dost thou desire?"

"Ah, my precious jewel, how many thinkest thou I should take? One will hardly suffice, as he doth not intend to return until the bazaar is closed. Therefore, I pray thee, give me two."

"Excellent, excellent! Here they are. May I request the sum of four piastres in payment?"

"What sayest thou, my gentle lamb? Three piastres I always paid—never more. This was but a year ago, when Abdullah was at Paris; even at—"

"You are quite right Effendi, but prices have changed. They cost more to-day."

"In very sooth, O apple of mine eye? Then the charge has been increased?" With this the Turk produces an intricately knotted purse and draws forth a bundle of paper money.

"Nay, nay, my adorable gem," protests the official; "we accept no paper, thou must pay in silver."

"What, thou refusest paper! And wherefore? Is it not good money? Doth not the Sultan guarantee its payment? Well, since thou declinest it I will pay thee in copper."

"Nay, Effendi; we take no copper either; thou must give me silver."

"Silver? By my beard I have it not. I pray thee take this copper and, thou shalt have some additional."

"I cannot do it, Effendi. By Allah I cannot. It is forbidden."

"Well, then, thou shalt have silver. Here it is, the latest mintage."

"Accept my overflowing thanks, my exquisite turtle dove."

"Allah be with thee and increase thy shadow mightily! Farewell!"

"Farewell, Effendi; may thy beard grow to an exceeding great length."—Youths' Journal.

Christianity in Hindustan.

Recently carefully prepared statistics and data published at Calcutta give a most interesting summary of the progress and results of Christian work in British India. No fewer than 65 Protestant missionary societies are laboring in this field, directing the work of 857 ordained missionaries, namely, 16 Presbyterian societies, with 149 laborers; 13 Baptist societies, with 129 missionaries; 9 societies of the Established Church of England, with 203 missionaries; 7 Lutheran associations, with 125 men and women; 4 Methodist societies with 110 missionaries; 2 Congregationalist associations, with 76 missionaries; 1 Unitas Fratrum and 1 Quaker society, with 16 in their employ; as also 7 independent societies, together with 5 women's associations. In addition to these 857 ordained missionaries, there are 711 ordained European lay helpers, 114 European and semi-European lady assistants, teachers, etc., and 3491 native lay preachers. The number of native Protestant Christians is 559,661, an increase of 150,000 in ten years. Of these, 182,722 are communicant members of churches, an increase of 70,000 in the last decade.

The Christians of India as such are distributed as follows: 193,313 are members of the Established church congregations; 133,122 are Baptists; 62,858 are Lutherans; 37,895 are Presbyterians; 32,381 are Methodists; 17,466 are Congregationalists. The communicant and full membership is distributed as follows: 53,801 are Baptists; 52,317 adhere to the Established Church of England; 24,207 are Lutherans; 15,782 are Methodists; 13,775 are Congregationalists; and 11,128 are Presbyterians. Comparing the increase of Christians and of communicant membership during the past 40 years, the figures are instructive and encouraging. The advance has been from 91,692 in the former case to 559,661, and from 14,661 in the latter to 182,722. In this case, too, the showing in reference to the full membership is good. The number of mission pupils, male and female, has increased 92,004 in this decade. The latest reports mention a total of 279,716; viz: 175,000 boys and 105,000 girls in rund numbers. The Sunday schools have an attendance of 135,565, or an increase of 61,688—Christian at Work.

The Age of Cricket.

A writer traces back the history of cricket with the hope of finding out when the game was first known. He gets as far back as the middle of the 13th century, on the evidence of a grotesque diagram of two male figures; but it seems very doubtful whether the game they are playing bears any real resemblance to cricket. The mention of "creag," referred to in the year 1300, has been accepted as a reference to the national game of England; but here again the evidence is far from convincing, though it certainly does appear that one obtains a glimpse of the real thing in a drawing of 1344, which is described as representing "a figure, a female, in the act of bowling a ball (of the size of a modern cricket ball) to a man, who elevates a straight bat to strike it; behind the bowler are several figures, male and female, waiting to stop or catch the ball, their attitudes grotesquely eager for a chance. The game is called club-ball, but the score is made by hitting and running, as in cricket." It has been thought or guessed that the alleged females are in reality monks, whose gowns must have been sadly inconvenient to play in, however. A hundred years later, in 1477, for playing "handyn and mandoute"—declared to have been cricket—it was decreed that men should be fined "£10 or to be in jail for two years;" and for permitting these and other similar games to be played in his yard a man was liable to three years' imprisonment. The object of this is certainly difficult to understand, though, apparently, the idea is that these sports led "to the vice of gaming." The first mention of the word cricket in the English language is said to occur in 1593, and to refer to the pastime half a century earlier. In the "Constitution Book of Guildford" a manuscript collection of records, which were once the property of that town, occurs the following: "In the thirty-fifth year of Elizabeth, one John Derrick, gent., aged 50, gave evidence that when he was a boy of nine, and 'a scholar in the free school of Guildford, he and several of his fellows did run and play there at Crickett and other plaies.'" Cricket, therefore, as known under its present name as far back as 1543 A.D., and this is the first mention, as far as the student has been able to ascertain for certain.

Thin and impure blood is made rich and healthful by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It braces up the nerves and gives renewed strength.

A King's Highway.

Our camp is made in a grove between the water hole on the north and the thicket on the south, and right through the centre of the grove, leading from thicket to water, is a hard-beaten path. The elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe, zebra, springbokbuffalo, lion, hyena, wolf and jackal have trod this path on occasions.

The hunters have driven the big game out of this section of the Griqua land, but the path is still in use. Even before the sun goes down a big hyena, panting with thirst, dodges us to the right to get to the water, and three wolves emerge from the thicket, to make a hasty retreat at sight of the camp. As soon as supper is disposed of the oxen are secured to the wheels of the wagons, a large quantity of fuel brought in, and then the natives close up the openings with a breastwork of thorn bushes. They make this breastwork thickest and highest on the south side, and they further strengthen it with sharp stakes, as in abattis. I ask them why they do this and old Mingo grins and replies:

"This is the path by which the king comes and goes, and he will be angry when he finds us here."

The sun went down, darkness came like the fall of a curtain, and presently we heard from the king. A mile or more away to the north, in some dark, cool spot in the great thicket, he had been sleeping away the summer's day. Rest and sleep had brought thirst. He would drink his fill and then stalk through his realms and exhibit himself to his subjects, asking no favors, but commanding servility from all. I heard the distant rumble of thunder and stood up to see from which direction the storm was approaching.

"It is not thunder but the voice of the king," said Mingo, as he leaned against one of the trees.

Five minutes later the sound came again. It was nearer now, and this time I could not be deceived. Lions in captivity will roar when excited, but it is a weak imitation of the voice of a lion on his native heath. The roar of a full grown lion as he moves out of his lair for the night is a signal to every living thing for miles around that he is astir and a challenge to everything with life to cross his path at its peril. No hunter hears it without feeling awed at its immense volume of power—without making obeisance to the throne from which it comes as a proclamation.

There is a longer interval this time. His highness has got our scent, and is perhaps a bit puzzled and put out, though all the time he is advancing towards us and intends to make a thorough examination. During this interval the oxen crowd closer together and begin a low, sad moaning, and after heaping fuel on the fires the natives hide away in the wagons or find safe places in the tree tops. The captain and I are left alone, and as we get out our double-barrelled shotguns and slip in buckshot cartridges the king reaches the edge of the thicket and stands for a moment without the slightest movement to stare at us. It is a starlit night, and Mingo, who is perched above my head, can plainly see his royal highness and will keep us informed.

Now comes the roar which drops half the cattle to their knees and fills the ear like thunder rumbling along the mountain side. It begins as if the lion was in a deep pit almost at our feet, and when it reaches its climax the bellowing of a dozen oxen would be drowned out. The dying away is like the beginning, but through it all is a savageness that tries the nerves far more than the brief roar of the tiger as he leaps up for a charge. We are camped on the king's highway, and that roar expresses his surprise and indignation at our audacity. The glare of the camp fires is a new sight to him. The big, white-topped wagons have never greeted his eyes before. As he stands and switches his tail about he must realize that the camp is a strong one and that he has no friends within, but fear is not mingled with his indignation.

"The king is coming, master!" shouts Mingo, from his perch, and we get ready.

There is no more roaring. He has challenged us and defied us, and now he is coming to punish us for daring to obstruct the path which perhaps he first marked out as a royal highway. Everything is so quiet for a moment that we can hear his footfalls. He does not advance a few feet and then halt, but comes straight on, his head well up, his eyes shining, and his long tail switching the bushes each side of the path. Mingo can read his intentions by his walk, and he shouts down to us:

"Look out! He will come into the camp!"

The captain took a tree about twenty feet from the one sheltering me, and we droped to our knees and brought our guns to a ready. The path was midway between us. The king did not change his pace until he came within 100 feet of the breastwork. Then he uttered a catlike snarl, broke into a run to get his spring, and five feet from the thorn bushes he lifted himself and came sailing over like a great bird. The height was fourteen feet. The distance on a straight line was thirty-two feet. both of us fired at him before he landed, and again as he touched the earth, but all four shots missed. He bounded up the path between us, cleared one of the tents at a leap and landed among the oxen. The natives raised a direful yell, and to this was added the bellowing of the frantic cattle, and before we could fresh guns and cover fifty feet of ground the king had taken his departure. One ox was dying of a broken back, and two others were badly clawed, but that was getting off cheap. The beast kept on to the water hole, quenched his thirst and then roared us another defiance. I went down to the breastwork on that side and emptie my Winchester at him as fast as I could pull the trigger. He snapped and spat at the bullets whistling by, but was too proud to retreat under fire. When I got through shooting he lay down with his head on his paws and watched our camp fire, but after a while, satisfied that he had suffered no loss of reputation, he rose up and stalked away into the darkness and we saw him no more.—New York Sun.

A sudden gust of wind took a parasol from the hand of its owner, and a lively Irishman, dropping his hod of bricks, caught the parachute.

"Faith, ma'am," said he, "if you were as strong as you are handsome it would not have got away from you."

"Which shall I thank you for first—the service or the compliment?" asked the lady, smilingly.

"Troth, ma'am," said Pat, again touching the place where once stood the brim of what was once a beaver, "that look of your beautiful eye thanked me for both."

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open Write your address carefully.

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

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OFFICES

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RESERVE £270,000, $1,314,000

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In the United States—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE and TACOMA

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AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B C. July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, Manager.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Saturdays.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.
		P M	P M
0	Wellington	Lv 5 30	Lv 1 45
6	Extension	5 36	1 51
9	Cedar	5 41	1 56
14	Northfield	5 48	2 03
16	Departure Bay	5 52	2 07
19	Nanaimo	Ar 6 00	Ar 2 15
		P M	P M
		Lv 1 30	Lv 8 30
23	Victoria	Ar 3 45	Ar 10 45
		P M	A M

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Saturdays.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.
		P M	A M
0	Victoria	Lv 2 00	Lv 8 00
23	Nanaimo	Ar 5 30	Ar 11 30
		P M	A M
		Lv 5 45	Lv 11 45
26	Departure Bay	5 49	11 49
29	Northfield	5 53	11 53
36	Cedar	6 00	12 00
41	Extension	6 05	12 05
46	Wellington	Ar 6 15	Ar 12 15
		P M	P M

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 7 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

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Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - Nov. 30

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

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The Scenic Route of the World.

Cheap Rates and Fast Time

TO ALL POINTS

East and South East.

THROUGH SLEEPERS on all trains to St. Paul and Montreal.

ELEGANT UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS leave daily for St. Paul and Minneapolis. Every Tuesday for Boston and every Saturday for Toronto running through WITHOUT CHANGE.

STEAMSHIP DEPARTMENT.

R.M.S. Empress of China sails for Hong Kong via Yokahama Dec. 11th.

R.M.S. Arawa for Australian ports via Honolulu Dec. 16th.

All Atlantic steamship lines represented.

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Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (1 change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free of holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

For information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1117		
8 00 am	Lv	M	..."Tacoma..."	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle...	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	36	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria...	M	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M			A	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	..."Seattle..."	28	Ar	7 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	69	Port Gamble	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	72	Port Ludlow	18	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend	M	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First Washington, Portland, Or.

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JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria, ... Tuesday 1 p.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox ..... Wednesday, 1 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo ..... Friday, 1 p.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ..... Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or stateroom apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, 42 and 44 Store street.

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street,

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Alameda.....Thursday, 14th Dec., at 2 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

FOR HONOLULU

S S. AUSTRALIA (2,070 tons) Saturday, December 23, 1893, 2 p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

Great Northern Railway

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria daily at 8:30 p. m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east.

Running buffet cars with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., free and second-class coaches. Family tourist cars with all modern conveniences daily.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kasio, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Port Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

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GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—Infernal machines have been sent to both the Kaiser and Chancellor. That sent to the Emperor consisted of a wooden box, such as is used for dominoes, at one end of which, near the bottom, was fixed a brass case charged with nitro-glycerine and so arranged as to be fired by an ordinary percussion when the box should be opened. The remaining space in the box was filled with loose gunpowder. Anarchist placards have recently been posted in Orleans, the authors of which are believed to include a number of German socialists, and are regarded as the probable senders of the box received by the Emperor and chancellor. The infernal machines were undoubtedly sent from Orleans, France, and all the facts have been given to the French embassy here. The ambassador promised to assist in tracing the person who sent the package.

Rome, Nov. 29.—By a railway accident in Italy the deaths will exceed 30. Most of the killed were emigrants on their way to the steamer that was to convey them across the ocean. It will be impossible to identify many of the dead, their bodies having been burned to a crisp. Half the train was burned, but the postal wagon was saved. As soon as possible all the injured were removed to a hospital at Milan. Up to a late hour this evening it has been impossible to get the full list of dead and injured; but from the meagre details received here, the accident is known to have been a very bad one.

Madrid, Nov. 29.—Regarding the anarchists who threw the bombs in the Lyceum opera house, Senor Roca, civil governor of the province of Barcelona, said: "Our reports show that the prisoner, Rinaldi, whose real name is Mosso, is seriously compromised. Fifteen persons were concerned in the plot to blow up the Lyceum, three Italians, one Frenchman and eight Germans. As all have not been arrested I cannot disclose their names. We have arrested and still keep imprisoned 113 men, who are incriminated, although only indirectly. In our searches of the rooms of the anarchists, we found complete directions for the manufacture of bombs."

FRIEDRICH FROEBEL.

Life of the Founder of the Kindergarten System.

Within the last few years the system of kindergarten has become very popular in this country, though but little is known of the history of the man to whom the invention is due.

Friedrich Froebel was born on the 21st of April, 1872, at Ober Welssbock, in the principality of Schwarzberg. His mother died when he was yet an infant, and his father, who was a minister, left the child to the care of servants.

After a few years his father married a second time, but his wife evinced no tenderness toward her step-children. The father himself taught Friedrich and found great difficulty in making him understand even the simplest things.

When he was about 11 years old his uncle, also a minister, conceiving a fondness for Friedrich begged his brother to allow him to take the boy to his own home in Stadtlin. Here his mind awakened, and he studied with success. When the time came for him to learn a trade, his father sent him to a forester to learn woodcraft, geometry and surveying. Much to the disgust of this forester, Froebel seemed to waste his time; but in reality he was acquiring in private a knowledge of botany and languages.

At 18 he went to study in the University of Vienna, where he devoted himself to the physical sciences. Afterwards his father wished him to become a farmer, but Froebel had no taste for agriculture, and upon being offered the position of teacher in Frankfort he accepted it. He became interested in the Pestalozzian system, which was attracting a good deal of attention in Germany at that time, but the method did not suit him, and after a good deal of thought on the relation of the teacher to the pupil, he concluded that the first requisite and true mode of teaching was to live with one's scholars and enter into all their feelings and pursuits.

In 1816 he tried to establish a school of his own. Of it he says that during the 11 years in which he kept it his affairs were in a state of chronic bankruptcy. The novelty of Froebel's school was one of the chief obstacles against its pecuniary success.

In 1818 he married an intelligent lady of Berlin, who proved a true helpmate. When he was 53 years old he was appointed director of an orphan asylum in Switzerland, and here he enjoyed a season of happiness. But there was one idea uppermost in his mind, and that was a "kindergarten," the interesting and developing the minds of children. He began to edit a weekly paper, in which he explained his method, and upon his opening a school in Blackenberg a number of children were sent to him, and his system was found to work most favorably. The people then began to interest themselves in his school, and the Queen of Saxony showed her approval of this new mode of education by attending his lectures. In a short time its superiority over other methods of juvenile training was so manifest that it bid fair to be universally adopted. But the Prussian government issued a decree suppressing them as dangerous to society.

For fifteen years Froebel labored to convince them of its high moral tone, and at last the decree was revoked and a little over a year after Froebel died, at the age of 70, leaving behind him a work that will be a lasting monument to his memory. A long as there are children in this world, so long will the name of Froebel be remembered with love.

British Woman Suffrage.

London, Nov. 21.—In the house of commons to-day Sidney Buxton, parliamentary secretary of the colonial office, said in reply to a question that Lobengula, the Matabele king, had been informed that his safe conduct would be secured and that he would be treated with consideration if he surrendered. Walter McLaren, member for the Crewe division of Cheshire, who is a Radical in favor of political and religious equality, without distinction of sex or creed, moved to include among the electors mentioned in the parish councils bill married women who would be entitled to vote if they were single. Right Hon. Henry Fowler, president of the local government board, made a counter proposition to disqualify married women except when they were duly qualified as ratepayers. Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney (Unionist), member for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, said he thought Mr. Fowler's proposition commendable for its simplicity. Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Unionist member for Bury, said that although he had opposed the giving of the privilige to women to vote for parliament, he considered the proposal a moderate one, as, before a woman could obtain the right to vote she must be rated. If a woman lived with her husband the latter must be rated. They were dealing with the question of married women living apart from their husbands. Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the commons, held that the change proposed was an important departure. If the house assented to the government's proposal, it must give up all hope of drawing distinctions between married and single women, not only in relation to municipal franchises, but in relation to those of parliament. Mr. Fowler withdrew his motion.

Learning Things.

The drummer was looking so sad that it attracted the attention of the hotel clerk.

"What's the matter?" asked that functionary. "Lost a friend or your job?"

"No, worse," responded the drummer.

"Lost two friends?" queried the sympathetic clerk.

"No; just thinking of a man I met out here at Adrian last night at supper."

"What did he do to you? Beat you at poker?"

"No; asked me a question, and I answered it by asking him another."

"Give me the particulars?"

"Well, it was this way"—and the drummer showed by his looks how badly he felt to bring it all up again—"we had been at supper, and I had been pretty smart and the man had been very quiet."

"'Did you ever notice,' he said as innocent and kindly as a school teacher, 'that over in Wisconsin the people shake the pepper box this way, while those in Indiana hold it fast and pat the bottom this way?'

"I had noticed it, and told him so.

"'I'm from Indiana,' he said, knocking some pepper on his potatoes.

"'Yes,' said I, 'it shows on you.'

"'Do you know,' said he seriously, 'why they do it differently?'

"'No,' said I, 'why do they?'

"'To get the pepper out,' said he earnestly, and the gang at the table gave me the laugh in eighteen places, and the man asked me how much salary I got for learning things."—Exchange.

Colour.

The Parisian window dresser beats the world in his vocation. In the hardware line he will take a few articles of copper, iron, tin or enamel, the freshest or brightest he can get, place them on shelves, covered with crimson velvet, and thus appeal to the beholder in a manner little dreamed of in another country.—Hardware.

A Quaker Missionary.

There is visiting in this city a man of remarkable appearance and quiet address, now in his 88th year. He is a preacher of the Friends church, has penetrated the darkest corner of Africa, has visited the jungles of India and the frozen regions of the north, has made one missionary tour around the world and now, most surprising of all, is again blithesomely circling the globe.

He is Mr. Isaac Sharp, an English Quaker preacher, and is the guest of his long-time friend, Mr. Francis A. Wright, of 1612 Belleview street. His visit to Kansas City is in the course of his second missionary journey around the world.

In November he will attend a conference to be held in Baltimore. He will then visit Florida and the Friends Mission in Mexico and after a farewell visit to his daughter to California he will return home in time for the annual convention of Friends, which meets in London early in June.

Mr. Sharp has been a Quaker preacher about 60 years and has been on many missionary journeys, in accordance to the custom of the preachers of the Friends church. His first missionary trip was to Norway over 50 years ago, on which occasion he visited the most northerly point of land in Europe. Afterward, from 1862 to 1865, he made five successive visits to Iceland, and Faroe Islands, Greenland and Labrador. He left Denmark on the first steamer at the opening of summer and returned on the last in the fall, spending the winter at home. Some fifteen years ago, after Mr. Sharp had reached the age of three score and ten, he was, at his own request, sent out by the Friends church of England on a missionary tour around the world. He spent 18 months in South Africa, travelling with mule and bullock teams over the territory which was the scene of Dr. Livingstone's early missionary labors. He was within three miles of the place where Livingstone was seized by the lion, and talked with a native deacon of the church who was present at the time of the fearful encounter. He spent about a year in the Island of Madagascar, and then travelled through Australia and New Zealand to the United States and home to England.

Three years ago Mr. Sharp started on the present tour. He first visited India and Australia, and after a sickness in California, went to Japan, and thence to China, going up the Yang-tsi-Kiang river 1500 miles. At this time Mr. Sharp was so weak that his friends in England were not willing to take any responsibility for his visit, and he went on the journey entirely on his own responsibility, as he believed, under the sense of duty.—Kansas City Times.

The smallest "cat-boil" is large enough to show that the blood needs purifying—a warning which, if unheeded, may result, not in more boils, but in something very much worse. Avert the danger in time by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Cured others, will cure you.

ALL SORTS

In a recent lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, London, on the advanced chemical, metallurgical and manufacturing processes of the present day, Dr. Swinburne made special reference to electrical tanning, and to the remarkable results which had been obtained by means of a combination of the electrical current and mechanical agitation. Though the phenomenon has not been theoretically and thoroughly investigated, Dr. Swinburne is of the opinion that what takes place is electricosmosis; the skins are full of minute interstices, and also of minute cells, and though the agitation suffices to hasten the penetration of tanning fluid into the interstices, something more subtle is required to force it through the walls of the cells. Referring to the subject of electrolysis, he showed that of water, with a current of about thirty amperes, 100 volts pressure, the current is so powerful that it maintains a brilliant arc light under the surface of the water, and even fuses the point of the iron anode. These experiments, it is easy to see, are of an important practical character.

Successful use appears to be made of the novel automatic device lately introduced on some of the German railways for ascertaining and definitely indicating defects existing in the track. The principle of the apparatus, as explained, is based on the fact that every low point, or other similar defect, on the line of the track, causes a shock of greater or less intensity in the car passing over it. The arrangement of the apparatus in the inspection car is such that, if the shock exceeds a certain degree of intensity, a squirting device is brought into operation, and from which either a red or a blue liquid is sprayed over the roadbed, making stripes from one foot to seven feet long and about two inches wide—the track sections requiring any attention being thus very plainly marked. Such an apparatus, it is said, locates defects not ordinarily defected by a track walker, and affords early and timely evidence of the imperfections of the roadbed.

An accession of seven members being required for the session of Palmerston Place church, Edinburgh, the Rev. J. B. Hastings, pastor of the congregation, preached one Sunday morning from Acts, vi., 3—"Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business."

A Scotch congregation was one Sunday sadly annoyed by a tramp, who put his head to the open window and interrupted the service by loud yells and cat-calls. He was captured at length by a stalwart elder, and the pastor, after the service, found the congregation earnestly debating what punishment might lawfully be inflicted on the brawler. The good minister, of course, might not with propriety offer any suggestion of violence. But he said, with a twinkle:

"Dinna be hard on him, and mind ye, I hope ye'll no' be after pumping on him."

Singular to state, that was the very punishment meted out to the culprit.

The magnificent French battleship Jaureguiberry, which was recently launched near Toulon, will rank among the most powerful vessels of the French navy. She has been not quite two years upon the stocks. No French battleship of the first class has hitherto been built with anything approaching to the same celerity. The Times special corespondent at Toulon srays he is very doubtful whether Britain possess any battleship that is, upon the whole, equally formidable. The Jaureguiberry will displace 11,818 tons of water, and will therefore rank in size with the Trafalgar or the Nile. The entire armor of the Jaureguiberry will weigh nearly 4,000 tons, and will cost almost £320,000, which is, roughly, the price of a second-class cruiser or of a fast Atlantic steamer of the best type. The normal coal capacity is 800 tons, but it can be, if necessary, considerably increased.

It will surprise many to be told that the opera of Faust, Gounod's chef d'oeuvre, brought its accomplished author the modest sum of $400. However, as soon as this brilliant and fascinating work came to be heard in all the opera houses of Europe and America, and fairly took audiences everywhere by storm, the resulting accession of reputation to Gounod made him a perfect dictator on the market. Irishmen will be pleased to know that Gounod, though at first unattracted, subsequently, when he took Irish national music seriously under notice, became warmly attached to the melodies of the Emerald Isle.

Something like a new sect seems to have made an appearance in Bombay. It is based on Mohammedanism, and is, according to the pastor of the new church the Rev. Hamid Snow, to be especially intended for Europeans, and next to them all English-speaking Jews, Hindus and Parsees. The dogmas include the belief in one God and Mahomet as his prophet; equal belief in all other prophets in the Koran and all other Scriptures, in angels, in resurrection, in the judgment day, in heaven, and in hell. The ritual embraces ablutions, prayer, tithes, almsgiving, fasting, pilgrimage and abstinence from forbidden food, intoxicants, usury, gambling and superstition. The names of Jesus and the Virgin Mary, Mr. Snow says, have a dear place in every Muslim's heart.

(The British consul at Manila, in his report on the Philippine islands for the last year, says: The reptiles and insects are various and abundant. Crocodiles are found in most of the deep rivers and uncultivated tracts. Enormous lizards, frogs, snakes, crabs, centipedes, huge spiders, ants, cockroaches, mosquitoes, beetles etc., abound everywhere, more or less. In dry weather the trees around Manila are quite illuminated with fireflies. With insects in the house, however, one is less troubled than in most tropical countries, owing, it is said, to the predominance of the lizards and "chucons," which devour them, and which swarm sometimes on the ceilings by lamplight, and are quite harmless, while beneficial. There are huge pythons in the interior of the forests and various poisonous snakes in the belts and woods, some of which have a deadly bite, but people may pass their lives here without seeing a snake. Although a harmless species, the ratsnake frequently takes up its lodgings under the roof, and only makes his presence known by the squeals of the rats which he seizes. The ants, white and red, and others, and the cockroaches and mosquitoes are more troublesome and destructive. Against the white ants precautions have to be taken by putting the legs of the tables and sideboards into basins filled with water to prevent the insects climbing up and attacking the articles of food. The destruction of wood by the white ants is something incredible—none but the hardest fibres withstand their ravages.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

A Desperate Attack.

A remarkable exhibition of "nerve" in shooting was given by Col. Nightingale, a famous sportsman of India. He had got a running shot at a tiger from the back of his elephant, hitting him on the shoulder. The beast rushed away, and made for some bushes 150 yards off, whence a man emerged. The tiger rushed at him and struck him down. Tiger and man were in a confused heap on the ground. At the risk of hitting the man the colonel fired, and heard the ball strike a bone.

The tiger, with a roar, rolled off the man and pinged into a ravine. The colonel's conical ball had carried off the lower jaw and fangs of the brute. No other shot would have saved the man, for without a jaw the tiger could not seize him. The man, who was deaf, and moving about the jungle, had only been scratched by the tiger's claws.

The tiger was sought. He was waiting to be found, for as soon as he saw the elephant on the edge of the ravine he charged furiously. A ball through his neck rolled him over and down the ravine. The elephant was pushed forward, and up the slope the furious tiger rushed. A ball in the chest killed him.

He was an enormous animal, measuring four feet three inches at the shoulder, and the length of the skin was twelve feet eight inches.—Youth's Companion.

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SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

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The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS Manager

LADIES
Bring your Suits and make them FREE!
While learning the latest tailor system of Dress Cutting at 53 Yates Street.
b01-1m

If Others Failed
To put your watch in thorough and good running order, I will guarantee to do so, or charge you nothing.
C. TH. LUNDQUIST
Expert Watchmaker, 37 Fort St.,
Split-second, repeaters and chronographs my specialty. Terms as low as the lowest. Estimates cheerfully given. n14-tf

Notice---Municipal Act, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell wines, beer and spirituous liquors by retail in the premises known as "The Wilson" Hotel, situate on Lot 421 Yates street, in the City of Victoria.
Dated at Victoria, 9th November, 1893.
WILLIAM KELDAY TULLOCH.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

COULD NOT AGREE.

Jury in the Carruthers Murder Trial are Discharged.

When Mr. Justice Walkem had concluded his charge to the jury in the Carruthers murder trial they retired. It was 12.50, and it was supposed a verdict would be rendered in a short time. The court was adjourned for one hour, but even then the jury had not agreed. At 3.10 they came into court and asked for a copy of the prisoner's evidence. His lordship informed them that there was no copy, but that he would read his notes, which had been taken as fully as possible. The jury again retired, when Mr. Taylor asked that his lordship direct the jury that the prisoner in his evidence had stated that the deceased, Wee Dong, had advanced upon him with two edgings, holding them with both hands. His lordship stated that this had not been brought out clearly in the examination, but that he would accept Mr. Taylor's statement and give the prisoner every opportunity. The jury were recalled and directed as Mr. Taylor had requested and they again retired.

At 5.15 the jury came in, and the foreman announced that they could not agree. One of the jurymen asked that his lordship read over the two passages on self-defence read by Mr. Taylor and the attorney-general respectively.

His lordship informed them that the jury were to take their law from the judge and not from the text-books, and then explained what was meant in law by "repelling force with force." A man might use force sufficient for his own safety, but he could do this only when he apprehended some serious injury. If one man pointed a pistol at another or rushed at him with a knife or with any weapon likely to do serious injury, the latter would be justified in forcibly repelling the attack, but the force of a child should not be repelled by the force of a man. A man might be justified in cuffing a child's ears, but would have no right to strike him down or injure him. He hoped they would not put the crown to the expense of another trial, but would try, like sensible men, to come to some decision, without, however, abandoning their conscientious scruples. They had one duty to perform, he had another, and a totally different duty.

The court then adjourned until 6, and the jury not having then agreed, a further adjournment was taken until 8. On being called in at that hour the foreman announced that they had not yet agreed.

His lordship was sorry they could not agree. To his mind it was a simple matter. He had not tried to sway them one way or the other, but had left all the responsibility where it should be left, viz., with the jury. It had through inadvertence been made to appear that he would be satisfied if they brought in a verdict of not guilty, and that he would would be satisfied if they brought in a another verdict. What he had meant to convey was that he left the responsibility for the verdict solely with the jury, without directing them either way, and that he was bound to be satisfied with any verdict they could conscientiously arrive at. They might leave out altogether the testimony of the Chinese witnesses and return a verdict on the evidence of the prisoner alone. Let them bring in such a verdict as they would if it had been a poor white laboring man that had been killed. He would give them 20 minutes more to consider, after which if they did not agree he might order them to be locked up in their room for the night.

The 20 minutes passed, the jury again came in, and the foreman announced that they could not agree. They were accordingly discharged, and the prisoner will be tried again, probably next week.

STILL IN SESSION.

Business Transacted at the W. C. T. U. Convention Yesterday and To-Day.

The first business taken up at yesterday afternoon's session of the W. C. T. U. convention was the election of Mrs. Hunter of Victoria as an honorary member and the admittance of Mrs. Ross of New Westminster as a delegate.

The president's address referred to the work being done and the work still to be done. It stated that the church to-day holds the balance of power; that much good has been accomplished and is to be done by the advanced prohibition clubs now being formed throughout the Dominion, and which constitute, in reality, the thin edge of the prohibition wedge; that, in order to accomplish the ends of the W. C. T. U. woman must possess all the rights of the franchise, and exercise them; it is useless to pray "Thy kingdom come" and vote contra or stay away from the polls; that the Loyal Legion is accomplishing a great work for temperance, and that special effort must be made to educate the young for prohibition.

The constitution was amended altering the fiscal year, which will hereafter terminate on July 15th, so that the annual convention can be held in August.

The Westminster delegates reported that in that city temperance education had been made obligatory by the school board, a text book, "The Pathfinder," being in use. It was decided at the next election for school trustees to support only such candidates as pledged themselves to follow the example of the Westminster board.

The claims of the Woman's Journal upon the members of the W. C. T. U. were presented by Mrs. Cunningham.

Mrs. Eldridge of Vancouver reported on the work among sailors, miners and lumbermen. She showed that literature had been distributed, many visits paid and numerous meetings held among sailors especially. The superintendent of this department recommended that the young ladies provide "comfort bags" for distribution among the men, the bags being equipped with bible, literature, cotton, buttons, needles, comb and brush, etc., etc.

The report on unfermented wine at the Lord's table was adopted without discussion.

In her report on legislation, petitions and franchise, Mrs. Gordon Grant spoke especially of the Vancouver local superintendent, who had sent out 5,000 letters to the voters of the municipality, asking them to exercise the franchise only in favor of men who would use their influence for the home against the saloon. Many petitions had been circulated against the granting of licenses, in the majority of instances successfully.

Hospital work (Mrs. D. McNaughton) had been carried on quietly but persistently, the usual meetings being held; prison work (Mrs. D. Robson, represented by Mrs. Scoullar,) showed better perhaps in any other similar department progress and more accomplished than evangelistic work (Mrs. Burkholder) was reported in a satisfactory condition, and young women's work (Mrs. Schooley) proved to have well maintained its record during the year. Mrs. Schooley's recommendation that an organizer be appointed for young women's work was adopted with the report.

A public meeting was held in Temperance hall in the evening, when a programme of addresses and music was presented. The principal address was delivered by Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M. A., of the Metropolitan Methodist church.

There being no report from the committee on press work, the business of this morning's session was opened by the reading of a report from Mrs. D. Spencer on social purity. The report recommended the re-election of the same committee with the addition of Mrs. Langley.

Miss Fraser, of Vancouver, presented a report on the juvenile work. One Loyal Legion lodge had been organized at New Westminster and two bands of hope at Chilliwack. A discussion ensued on this important branch of the work led by Mrs. Jenkins of Victoria, Mesdames Spofford, of Victoria, Schooley, of Vancouver, and Macnaughton of Victoria took part. The latter suggested that branches of the W. C. T. U. and Loyal Legion should be established in different localities. The report was adopted.

The report on parlor work by Mrs. Shakespeare stated that thirteen meetings productive of much good had been held. A discussion led by Mrs. Gordon Grant followed the reading of the report which with a number of suggestions was adopted.

Miss A. Humber reported that the flower mission committee had distributed bouquets with scripture texts attached through the hospitals and jails.

A report on narcotics by Miss Marshall, superintendent at Chilliwack, was adopted.

During the fair, so the superintendent of fair work, Mrs. Craney of Vancouver, reported, literature was distributed and refreshments served. The report gave a list of literature, where it could be obtained and how best distributed.

There was a long discussion on parliamentary usage after which the report of the island organizer was read. No new unions were organized but a Y. W. C. T. U. annex to the Victoria union had been started with 30 members.

The noon-day prayer was led by Mrs. Brown of Vancouver.

A pleasing feature in connection with the lunch was the presentation by the Victoria flower mission of a bouquet to each delegate.

POOR FIRE APPARATUS.

Very Nearly a Costly Blaze—La Grippe's Numerous Victims.

Vancouver, Nov. 30.—The new telegraph line, 191 miles long, from Revelstoke to Nelson, by way of Lardeau, Nakusp, New Denver and Kaslo was completed to-day.

The provincial government have given 60 acres of land to North Vancouver for cemetery purposes.

The committee appointed by the Vancouver and New Westminster boards of trade to interview the government regarding a grant to the Midwinter Fair, left for Victoria to-day.

La grippe is very prevalent. City Clerk McGuigan, City Engineer Tracy, Assistant Superintendent of the C. P. R. Downie and many others are so affected.

The dry kiln of Taft's shingle mill caught fire at 1 o'clock to-day. The fire brigade turned out promptly, but owing to miserable equipment did little good. A section of hose was useless and one of the teams which should have brought more played out on the way to the fire. Meanwhile volunteers with buckets, the chemical engine and the humid elements prevented the fire from gaining. The kiln was destroyed; loss $1000; partially covered in the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance company.

Final Attempt at the Pedro.

The last attempt of Moran Bros. to raise the sunken collier San Pedro will be made probably to-morrow night. The old coffer dam about the after part of the vessel has been the cause of considerable trouble to the wreckers. The constant buffeting of the waves has broken it in places and a large amount of patching has been necessary. Only yesterday a couple of big leaks were found in it and the divers patched them up with cement. The forward part of the ship, out of the line where the tide washes over the deck, is easily pumped out. In this last attempt to get the vessel off the ledge and afloat every possible effort will be made by the wreckers.

English Wool Sales.

London, Nov. 30.—At the wool sales to-day 5000 bales were offered. Cross breeds were in short supply. There was brisk bidding by Bradford buyers, who purchased largely. French buyers also took liberally. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools sold freely.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE TURF.

TWO FLEET PACERS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—Saladin, 2.05 3-4, which was beaten by Directum on Monday last, has been matched against Flying Jib, 2.04. A purse of $3,000 has been offered by the Belmont park racing association, and has been accepted by the owners of the two fleet pacers. The contest will take place at Belmont park on Monday next, on which day Directum, Alix and Little Albert will go against their records. Monroe Salisbury has leased or purchased the fast trotting mare Alix, and will take her to California with Directum this winter.

FOOTBALL.

EAST MEETS WEST.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—To-day one of the biggest football games of the season will be played on the South Side grounds, the contestants being the teams of the Chicago and Boston Athletic clubs. Both of these elevens, and especially the former, have earned a place in the first rank of players on the grid-iron field. Boston is the only club outside of Yale that has scored against Harvard, and the Chicago men have defeated with apparent ease the strongest teams they have yet encountered. It is generally conceded, however, that the Boston club has made the best showing so far, but as this is the first time during the present season that the Chicago team has encountered one of the crack eastern organizations it yet remains to be seen what they can do. The arrangements at the grounds are perfect, the entire field being surrounded by boxes, grand stands carriage stalls and standing room. It is estimated that not less than 25,000 people will turn out for the event, and the display of fashionable equipages will be second only to that of Derby day.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—The football game between Ann Arbor University and Chicago University, resulted favorably for Ann Arbor by 26 to 10.

THANKSGIVING MATCHES.

Boston, Nov. 30.—Betting on the Harvard-Pennsylvania game is even. The weather is fine.

The total score in the Harvard and Pennsylvania university match was 26 to four in favor of Harvard.

New York, Nov. 30.—Yale came on the field at 2.04 and Princeton at 2.05. The game was called at 2.08. Princeton won the toss and took the ball.

Among those noted in the stand in front of the club house was Mayor Gilroy. A number of coaches occupied by parties of students from Yale and Princeton are on the grounds. There is little betting on the field, but Yale seems to be the favorite. The captain said to-day the Princeton team was stronger than it has been since 1889, when it whipped Yale at Berkely oval. He is confident his team will score. On the other hand, the Yale men are confident of winning. The field is in excellent condition. A large squad of police is on hand.

The score in the first half was Yale 0 Princeton 6. Neither scored in the last half.

THE CUE.

SCHAEFER'S ULTIMATUM.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30.—Jacob Schaefer, who arrived here on Tuesday, will remain here ten days to practice for his tournament in New York and his proposed match with Ives in Chicago. Concerning the latter an interesting fact has been made known. Schaefer says he will positively refuse to play a match with any one with the "anchor" barred. He will play any one at any style, but will not alter the rules of billiards for the sake of getting a match. Several telegrams passed between him and his backers in Chicago to-day concerning this match and he sent his ultimatum: "No change of the rules."

Marine.

Steamer Maude leaves for the west coast to-morrow.

From Nanaimo the Quadra proceeded to Point Roberts after a missing buoy from the Fraser river. After a short search the buoy was found and duly delivered at the government wharf on the Fraser. Captain Walbran reports having experienced most exciting weather in the gulf. The Quadra goes out of commission this evening for the winter.

The Dominion steamer Quadra, Captain Walbran, returned to port to-day, having been absent since Monday. During the trip the contractors for the fog alarm building at Entrance island were taken across from Vancouver to the island, and with the agent of marine inspected the rock and selected the site for the building. Work will be commenced at once.

A letter received in the city from John Townsend, formerly a hunter on the sealer Carlotta G. Cox, brings news that he is to have command of the schooner Florence M. Smith, recently purchased in St. Johns by Capt. Kelley. The vessel has probably left there by this time for Yokohama via the Cape of Good Hope. She is to be fifth out in Yokohama, will seal in Japanese and Russian waters, and will not be here until the fall of 1894. The Smith is a 98-ton schooner.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Webster, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

Geo. Berti and wife, of Vernon, are at the Oriental.

H. H. Legg and wife, of Seattle, are at the Driard.

W. D. Hayward, of Vancouver, is at the New England.

Dr. Eberts and bride arrived from California last evening.

H. Dempsey, of the Windsor Hotel, Nanaimo, is at the Driard.

A. Cameron, miner and government road boss, is down from Nelson.

Wm. Munsie and Mrs. Munsie returned from the east last evening.

Mrs. F. H. Davis, of French Creek, registered at the Driard to-day.

Robt. W. Clark, of Vancouver, registered at the New England to-day.

Hon. Justice Crease was a passenger from the Mainland last night.

A. E. Macnaughton returned last evening from a trip through the interior.

J. Wilson, superintendent of C.P.R. telegraph, came over from the Mainland yesterday.

John Wilson, of Ashcroft, and L. Campbell, of Kamloops, are at the Oriental.

Col. Elliott, of Canoble, Somenos, leaves in the morning for England. He will return in May with his family who will hereafter reside at Somenos where the Colonel has a valuable estate.

Miss B. L. Morris and E. J. Morris, of Salem; Miss Fandy, of Chicago; Miss H. L. Brown, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Macomber, of Boston, are a party of tourists registered at the Driard. They are bound for California.

Scrofula is one of the most fatal among the scourges which afflict mankind. Chronic sores, cancerous humors, emaciation, and consumption, are the result of scrofula. Ayer's Sarsaparilla eradicates this poison, and restores, to the blood, the elements of life and health.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Fur and Feather Boas.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—F. Wigg, I E Phlon, Miss Arnold, F H Gross, Mrs Smith, Jno Whittley, L H Legg and wife, A Dorome, A Cameron, Geo C Johnson, H Beatty, F Moffatt, I Johnson, Mlle Rhea, Miss Bowen, Miss Meeh, Miss Fordtug, D W Eberts and wife, G Pichon and wife, F E Roneau, C Messen, Miss Hunt, Mlle Macle, W L Hal, Jno F Palmer, B H Pierce, Miss Dorome, Geo Hansen, M Mioker, H Robb, Ed Phillips, Jas O'Mea, P Rigby, Frank Wright, C Bowers, N Arnold, L B Fudge, Mrs Clowson, Mrs McLeod, Mrs Brenton.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—J McLeod, Mrs Bruno, J Bruno, A Nicholes, Miss Richards, Mrs Burton, Wm Munsie and wife, W A Stewart, John Strathen, Miss Reeden, Mrs McDonald, G P Norris, Capt Cates, W A Lace, G A Schooley, G Legg, L Campbell, J Wilson, J Gosse, P Campbell and wife, H C Marr, C H Boyer, A E Macnaughton, Miss Corry, B L Morris, A Kerney, C Dibble, Justice Crease, Capt Webster, G Burton, Jas Bell, W D Haywood, Capt Soule, A McMillan, J B Landy, M E Codon, Miss H R Brown.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Oppenheimer Br, Valo & Brooks, Leonard & J, Albion Iron Wks Co, E G Prior & Co, R Baker & Son, Fell & Co, G E Munro, W Saunders, Mrs W Smith, Hartman & Co, Young Br, Bank of B C, E E Blackwood, Dan Yick Tong, J Davis, J Johnson & Co, R Lettice, G L Stanley, J Cleary, J Gilbert, J K Weeson, Verbteet & M, Vincent & G, Miss M A Wyrde.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Phillips Bros, E J Morgan & Weiler Bros, M & L Young, H Clay, Nat Elec Co, Langley & Co, R Heron, R J D Atwood, F C Carne, Watson & Gelger, C E Jones, Johns Bros, J D Campbell, Mrs Ged Mead, R McDonald, Victoria Chemical Wks, W J Dwyer, Wilson Bros, Dom Exp Co.

All Sorts

and conditions of men smoke the famous Cigars EL PADRE and LA CADENA.

S. Davis & Sons.

Xmas Cards.

Six for 10c.—4 for 10c.—3 for 10c; 5c., 10c. and 15c. each.

The most beautiful designs, most varied assortment and best value for the money you ever saw.

Photographic Xmas Cards

Containing each a beautiful photograph of British Columbia or local scenery, a most appropriate souvenir, 25c. each.

Xmas Booklets

A complete line of RAPHAEL, TUCK & COMPANY'S new booklets, at 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 4, 50, 60, 75, 90, 1.00 and 1.25 each. The best list of these goods they have yet published.

Xmas Calendars

Also from the above celebrated house. These we ran short of last season the demand being so great. This season we have laid in immense stocks of all new goods in FIFTEEN DIFFERENT DESIGNS.

Pressed Flower and Fern Cards

By local talent. A nice assortment.

We have a few

Rocky Mountain Wild Flower

Booklets over from last season which we are clearing out at one-third off cost.

In due time we shall show the largest and finest assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS we have ever had yet, some here, others COMING EVERY BOAT.

JAMIESON,

Next to Post Office.

Interesting Information.

The Man, - Cameron

This man will treat you fair and square,
When e'er you come to buy.
He'll give you bargains rich and rare;
Just give this man a try.

The Store, 55 Johnson St

We may not have the biggest store
On earth; but, write it down,
In bargains we will give you more
Than any store in town.

The Stock, - Clothing

Our stock is fine, and large, and new
In every line complete,
It's just the stock, my friend, if you
Want goods that can't be beat.

The Quality, - The Best

For quality we rank A 1,
In styles and prices, too,
And better bargains there are none
Than those we offer you.

The Price, The Lowest

Although our quality's so high
We want you all to know,
Ours is the cheapest place to buy;
Our price is always low.

The Time to Buy, Now

If you are wise, you'll come to-day,
While bargains still abound,
There's bargains for you, anyway,
Whene'er you come around.

CAMERON,

The Cash Clothier,
55 JOHNSON ST
n25

RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR STIFFNESS, PAIN IN SIDE & LAME BACK MUST GO WHEN THE "D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED

W. H. PERRY,

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

The Last of our Fall Consignments OF

Carpets

HAS ARRIVED and we are now in a position to show one of the most complete lines in the city. These goods have been carefully selected and in quality, colorings and designs are unsurpassed by any in the province. We do not confine ourselves to any one manufacturer, but buy where we get best prices and patterns. We do not advertise to give goods away, or sell below cost, but we do guarantee to give as good (if not better) value than any other house in the trade. In Brussels, Wiltons, Tapestries, Wools and Union Carpets we show a choice range.

In Lace and Chenille Curtains our line is complete and comprises a number of makes which space will not allow us to enumerate. Our stock of Upholstering was never more complete. Six piece Parlor Sets ranging from $50 up.

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.

Genuine Macintoshes

A large assortment of these reliable Waterproof Coats for Men and Boys just received from the celebrated house of Chas. Macintosh & Co.

On Sale at

W. & J. WILSON'S, GOVERNMENT ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Special Announcement

PIANO LAMPS, In the New Polished Gold Finish.

BANQUET LAMPS, With Handsome Silk Shades.

World Beaters in Artistic, Decorated Table and Hanging Lamps.

Many Novelties in Quadruple Silver Plated Ware of best makes
Artistic Brass and China Goods.
New Lines of Drapery and Upholstery Materials.
CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES arriving daily.

All of above goods were personally selected by a member of the firm in Eastern factories and warehouses, and we cordially invite inspection of the same.

WEILER BROS, 51 to 55 Fort Street.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

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Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

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